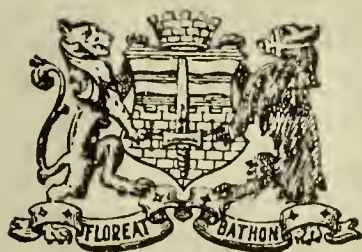


CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

**PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**

AND OF THE

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A. Tyler, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A.)

FOR THE YEAR

1957

B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health
and Principal School Medical Officer*

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CITY OF BATH

December, 1957

Mayor: Councillor Tom Jones

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor H. Mallory.

The Mayor; Aldermen J. W. Andrews, W. Barrett, W. H. Rossiter.
Councillors—R. P. Campbell, S. D. Chappell, J. A. H. N. Coulston,
A. N. Dix, C. E. S. Dodd, E. W. Evans, K. J. Gray, Mrs. H. E. Miles,
H. Nation, E. Paul, S. A. Smith, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M.
Williams, L. A. Winckworth.

Co-opted Members:

Mr. R. Brain, Dr. L. D. Brice, Dr. K. Caddick, Mr. T. J. Cornish,
Miss K. M. Ealand, Miss D. Harper, Mrs. E. Millen, Mr. W. E. Sheppard,
Mr. E. W. Smith, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

Sub-Committees:

HEALTH SERVICES:

The Mayor; Alderman W. Barrett.
Councillors—R. P. Campbell, C. E. S. Dodd, E. W. Evans, H. Mallory,
E. Paul, S. A. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Williams.
Mr. R. Brain, Dr. L. D. Brice, Dr. K. Caddick, Miss K. M. Ealand,
Miss D. Harper, Mrs. E. Millen, Mr. W. E. Sheppard.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES:

The Mayor; Aldermen W. Barrett, W. H. Rossiter.
Councillors—K. J. Gray, H. Mallory, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation,
Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M. Williams.
Dr. K. Caddick, Mr. T. J. Cornish, Mr. E. W. Smith,
Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES:

The Mayor; Aldermen J. W. Andrews, W. Barrett.
Councillors—S. D. Chappell, J. A. H. N. Coulston, K. J. Gray,
H. Mallory, Mrs. H. E. Miles, H. Nation, Mrs. E. M. Williams,
L. A. Winckworth.
Mr. R. Brain, Mr. T. J. Cornish.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman S. Day.

The Mayor; Aldermen S. J. Amblin, J. W. Andrews.
Councillors—A. L. Bird, R. V. Brown, R. P. Campbell, J. A. H. N.
Coulston, M. L. Giles, H. S. Howard, Mrs. G. Maw, E. W. A. Mortimer,
L. St. V. Powell, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd, L. A. Winckworth.

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. H. I. Bowery, Mrs. F. E. Coltart.

STAFF, December 1957

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

N. Newman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers:

Helen M. H. Mack, M.B., Ch.B.

Ethel M. Wallis, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
(from 12.8.57).

City Analyst:

G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. Tyler, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.A. (Scot.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. W. Dhenin, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

R. W. L. Read, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

R. J. Pendlebury, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

D. G. I. Smith, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

R. E. Adams, M.A.P.H.I.

(Two vacancies)

Rodent Officer:

R. E. Hanham.

Senior Health Visitor:

Miss N. M. Hill, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Sister Tutor's Cert.

Health Visitors (and School Nurses):

Mrs. G. Chinnery, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss P. Silby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss B. J. MacQuillan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss D. Milsom, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss S. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss D. A. Peadon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss E. J. Osborne, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss A. M. Moffatt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 18.3.57).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Miss J. E. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., T.A. (Cert.)

Matron, Riverside Day Nursery:

Mrs. H. A. Hunt, S.R.N.

Superintendent, Council Midwives and Home Nurses:

Miss D. S. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Superintendent :

Miss M. H. Dorey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Council Midwives :

Miss J. A. Young, S.C.M.

Miss R. M. Purnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. B. M. Gerrish, S.C.M. (from 1.7.57).

Home Nurses :

Mrs. T. Allen, S.E.A.N., Mrs. E. Chapman, S.R.N. (Part-Time), Miss G. M. Dobson, S.R.N., Mrs. E. L. Dunn, S.R.N., Mrs. R. O. Evans, S.R.N., Q.N., Miss C. P. Hetherington, S.R.N., Miss R. C. Holt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mrs. M. E. Indoe, S.R.N., Mrs. E. Leadbeater, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-Time), Mrs. M. A. Luscombe, S.R.N., Mrs. E. Simpson, S.R.N.

Mental Health Officers :

R. L. Reddish, Dip.Soc.Sc., R.M.N.

J. G. McLeod, S.R.N., R.M.N.

Psychiatric Social Worker :

Miss M. Phillips (Part-Time).

Supervisor, Occupation Centre :

Mrs. D. Denyer.

Assistants, Occupation Centre :

Mrs. F. E. Tavender.

Miss W. M. Piper.

Home Help Organiser :

Mrs. E. M. Reeves.

Clerks :

C. J. Taylor, D.P.A. (Chief Clerk), R. G. Lavis, D.P.A., Miss B. White, Mrs. H. M. Welch, A. Ashman, T. Hemmings, B. Morgan, J. Brann, Miss R. M. Case, Mrs. D. Corless, Mrs. B. J. Warren, Miss E. R. White, R. F. Cowlin, Mrs. L. M. King (from 8.4.57), Miss M. N. Stone (from 26.8.57).

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE CITY OF BATH

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of presenting to you my Report on the health of the City during the year 1957.

The rapid advance of medical knowledge, methods of treatment and control of illness, together with the general improvement of education and living and working conditions has brought some of the causes of poor health and illness under control. It is wise to remember that in 1849 there were fifty-three cases of Cholera in Bath; Smallpox caused 102 cases of illness in 1858, and during 1865 there were 805 deaths from this cause in the Bath Registration Area. Between 1866 and 1868 no less than 296 persons died of Pulmonary Consumption. In more recent years Diphtheria and Tuberculosis have ceased to be the menace that they were, and such childish but serious conditions as Rickets and Impetigo are now rarely seen.

These conditions are now under control, but any or all of them could reappear if there is any relaxation of the measures of sanitation, personal hygiene or active protection by immunisation.

As these ancient enemies to health have been banished, new perils have come into prominence. During 1957 attention has been drawn to the alarming increase in cancer of the lung and to toxæmia during pregnancy. Special mention is made in this Report of these subjects.

Poliomyelitis as a serious cause of epidemic illness has received special consideration. Immunisation of children up to fifteen years of age continued during the year, and the Health Visitors took part in an investigation to ascertain the extent to which the polio virus is found in apparently well children. The Midwives also took part in a pilot survey organised by the National Birthday Trust as a preliminary to a nation wide survey during 1958. The main survey is designed to gain information on the causes of premature and stillbirths.

The Health Department has thus been very fully occupied in new fields, while it continued to maintain well established routine measures. In all this I acknowledge with gratitude the loyal work and interest of all members of the staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON,
*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.*

October, 1958.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

City and County Borough of Bath

Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset

Area of the Borough, 6277 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23'N., Longitude 2° 21'W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 61,305,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1957, 36.27 gallons per head; 1952-56 33.30 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—79,294 (1951 Census). 80,100 (estimate mid 1957).

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1951, 21,460 (*i.e.* structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families). Estimate for 1957, 23,400.

Years	1957	1956	Mean of 1951-55	Mean of 1946-50
Population—Birth, Marriage and Death rates	80,100	79,800	79,520	76,820
Ratable Value in March, 1958 £	1,096,740	1,145,778	692,970	652,914
Rates—Total per £	18/6	17/-	22/1	18/4
One penny General Rate produced £	4,400	4,480	2,761	2,613
Total net indebtedness 1st April, 1958 £	8,146,694	7,688,855	5,778,091	3,258,818
Ditto per head of Population £	101-4-1	96-7-0	72-15-6	42-15-1
MARRIAGES—Number Registered	568	605	601	662
Rate per 1000 population, Bath	14.2	15.2	15.1	17.2
Ditto England and Wales	15.4	15.8	15.9	17.6
BIRTHS—Number Bath	1,105	1,072	1,096	1,285
Rate per 1000 population „	13.8	13.7	13.8	16.8
Ditto England and Wales	16.1	15.7	15.3	18.0
Illegitimate births per 1000 infants born Bath	45	49	49	64
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents	966	1,013	1,033	1,039
Net rate per 1000 population, Bath	12.1	12.7	13.0	13.5
Standardised rate for age and sex „	9.7	10.3	10.5	11.2
England and Wales, Crude				
Death-rate	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.5
INFANT MORTALITY—Bath	19.0	19.6	22.2	32
England and Wales	23.1	23.8	27.0	36
Illegitimate Infants Bath	20.0	19.2	19.1	45
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	4	12	26
“Other” Tuberculosis	—	1	1	4
Influenza	9	6	12	8
Pneumonia	61	59	56	45
Bronchitis	32	30	40	24
Cancer	185	197	176	158
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc., Heart Disease and other Circulatory diseases	475	522	543	556
Nephritis	4	8	16	21
Violence	42	52	44	38

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Continued

Years	1957	1956	Mean of 1951-55	Mean of 1946-50
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.16	0.05	0.15	0.34
"Other" Tuberculosis	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05
Influenza	0.11	0.08	0.15	0.10
Pneumonia	0.76	0.74	0.70	0.59
Bronchitis	0.40	0.38	0.51	0.31
Cancer	2.31	2.47	2.24	2.06
DEATHS at various age periods—				
Under 1 year	20	22	25	42
1 to 5 years	6	—	5	7
Between 5 and 60 years	150	173	161	186
Over 60 years	790	818	843	804
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified				
Diphtheria	—	—	1	6
Scarlet Fever	14	30	66	50
Dysentery	4	358	54	3
Erysipelas	5	5	9	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	2
Poliomyelitis and Poliomyelitis	11	9	16	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	40	31	7	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	51	45	58	77
"Other" Tuberculosis	3	4	8	10
<i>See also pages 35 and 40</i>				
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Attack rates per 1000 population—				
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08
Scarlet Fever	0.18	0.38	0.85	0.65
Erysipelas	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.15
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.50	0.39	0.09	0.07
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.64	0.56	0.74	1.00
"Other" Tuberculosis	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.13

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1957

Population:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the 1957 mid-year population was 80,100, an increase of 300 compared with 1956. (1951 Census, 79,294).

Deaths:

The net death rate for the City for 1957 was 12.1 per 1,000 population, lower than last year's rate of 12.7. The "standardised" death rate was 9.7 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.2 for England and Wales. The average "standardised" death rate for the ten year period 1947-56 for Bath was 10.7.

To enable the death rate for Bath to be compared with other areas, and with the country as a whole, what is called a "correcting factor" is applied to the net death rate, and when this rate is multiplied by the "correcting factor" the result is known as the standardised death rate. This year the "correcting factor" was 0.80.

Details of the principal causes of death, and the incidence in various age groups, are given in the Summary (pages 38 and 39). These figures are compiled from local records, and may not agree precisely with those prepared by the Registrar-General.

The following are extracts from the vital statistics for Bath.

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	Legitimate	1,055	563	492	} Birth Rate, 13.8.
	Illegitimate	50	27	23	
Stillbirths	....	24	12	12	Rate per 1,000 total births, 21.3.
Deaths	....	966	436	530	Death-rate, 9.7 (standardised).

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</i>
Puerperal sepsis	—	0.00
Other puerperal causes	1	0.89

Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate, 19.0;	Illegitimate, 20.0;	Total	19.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	....	....	185
„ „ Measles (all ages)	....	....	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	—

The Stillbirth rate of 21.3 compares with a national average of 22.5.

(For number of births, birth rates, infant mortality and maternal mortality see pages 7 and 8.)

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

No material changes took place during the year in the administrative arrangements indicated in my Report for the year 1952.

HEALTH CENTRES

No action was taken with regard to Health Centres during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant Mothers—Ante-Natal Care:

Over eighty per cent of confinements of Bath mothers take place in the hospitals. It is right, therefore, that their ante-natal supervision should be carried out by the doctors and midwives who will attend the confinement. To this end an ante-natal clinic is in operation at St. Martin's Hospital staffed by the Hospital Management Committee. At the Royal United and Forbes Fraser Hospitals, a large proportion of the cases are booked by General Practitioners for confinement in hospital, and others have been referred by General Practitioners to the Obstetricians for obstetric or medical reasons. The ante-natal care of cases booked by these hospitals is carried out either by the Obstetricians or by General Practitioners, but a considerable proportion attend the Local Authority Clinic at the request of Practitioners. All the services at the Local Authority Clinic are available to General Practitioners and their patients.

The Local Authority Clinic is held at 45, Rivers Street each Wednesday. It is attended by an Assistant Medical Officer, the Superintendent Midwife, and whenever possible, by the Midwife who has booked the case.

A Physiotherapist holds Relaxation Classes in connection with this clinic, and the collection of blood for examination and X-ray examination of the lungs of expectant mothers are arranged with the appropriate Hospital Departments.

Post Natal examinations of midwives' booked cases are carried out at the same sessions.

Attendances were as follows. Figures in brackets are those for 1956.

Ante Natal Clinic:

Number of sessions	....	48	(90)
New patients	....	116	(89)
Total Attendances	....	403	(75+)
Average per session	....	8	(8)

Relaxation Clinic:

Number of sessions	....	179	
Total attendances	....	1,902	(1,610)

Post Natal Clinic:

New patients	...	23	(52)
Total attendances	....	23	(52)

Although the numbers attending the Local Authority Clinic have been reduced since the opening of the clinic at St. Martin's Hospital, it serves a useful purpose particularly in the teaching of mothercraft. It is a matter for comment that while some form of training is

required for almost every occupation a girl may follow, she is not required by law, nor often does she get from her parents any training for the most important task she can undertake in life, the bearing and rearing of children. For this reason it is considered important to continue the teaching of mothercraft at the Ante-Natal Clinic, and in addition a separate course in Parentcraft is held each week at the Health Department, by a Health Visitor under the direction of a Medical Officer. This course deals with such matters as feeding, clothing and general care of young infants, as well as protection by vaccination and immunisation against infectious illness, and many other subjects. At certain sessions the expectant fathers attend with their wives. Six such courses were held at which 214 expectant mothers attended. The course was so successful that we plan to extend it to other parts of the City.

Unmarried Mothers may of course use any of these facilities but because there are frequently circumstances which need special provision the Council makes a grant of £50 to the Bath and Keynsham Moral Welfare Association, and special grants of up to £20 per case for those who need to go to a mother and baby home away from the city. It is usual in these cases for the expectant mother to go to the home for an initial period, and to remain for some weeks after the confinement in order that she may adjust herself and her circumstances to the new situation. During this period not only are her physical needs attended to, but the unmarried mother is given valuable practical guidance about herself and her baby, and efforts are made to give her a higher moral standard to aim at. After her discharge the mother is given help and support not only by Health Visitors but particularly by the Moral Welfare Worker of the Association. During 1957, grants were made in respect of three unmarried mothers.

Toxaemia of Pregnancy (Circular 7/57):

Under the auspices of the Clinical Area Maternity Advisory Committee, a series of conferences were held to consider the problem of Toxaemia of Pregnancy. Representatives of General Practitioners and Local Health Authorities met the Obstetricians serving the Area. After a detailed discussion the following recommendations were made:

- (1) That pregnant women should be seen before the twelfth week of pregnancy, and thereafter every four weeks until the thirty-second week; then every two weeks to the thirty-sixth week, and thereafter weekly.
- (2) That at each of these examinations detection of early signs of toxaemia must be a major consideration.
- (3) That careful records of each examination should be kept and made readily available to each member of the ante-natal team.
- (4) That the midwife is an essential member of the team who may share responsibility for some of the examinations with the General Practitioner.
- (5) That the advice of a Consultant and early admission to hospital must be freely available, and used without hesitation.
- (6) That patients who fail to keep appointments must be followed up by the Midwife or Health Visitor.
- (7) That cases of toxaemia should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health for information, and to ensure the continuity of supervision.

- (8) That in early cases, Domestic Help must be easily available where it is necessary to ensure absolute rest, and that as the cost to the family would in many cases be a deterrent, this help should be provided free of cost or at a reduced rate.

The Local Medical Committee prepared and circulated to General Practitioners a memorandum on these lines.

Because of the circumstances in this City, particularly the high percentage of Hospital confinements, the Local Authority only becomes aware of serious cases of toxæmia through discharge notes after confinement, or through notification of death of the mother or infant. Early toxæmias which are treated and recover without incident may be more numerous than is known by any of the three sections of the maternity service. It was for this reason that Local Authority representatives asked for notification of toxæmia. During a period of six years there were nine deaths of Bath mothers, of which five were attributed to toxæmia. The majority of cases treated in Bath Hospitals appear to have come from remote country areas.

There is no information on which to assess the number of perinatal deaths and premature births which may have been due to this cause.

MIDWIFERY

There were 1,105 births in 1957, thirty-three more than in the previous year, giving a Birth Rate per 1,000 population of 13.8 compared with 13.7 in 1956. In England and Wales the rate was 16.1. Except in 1944 and 1945 the local birth rate has been consistently lower than the National rate.

There was one maternal death during the year, a rate of 0.89 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The average for the previous five years, 1952-1956, was 1.12 compared with the National average of 0.67.

The Local Authority's Midwives work under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of the District Nursing Association, who is also the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. Three midwives were employed throughout the year, although the establishment provides for five domiciliary midwives. Two midwives are resident in new housing areas, and one is resident in the District Nurses' Home.

During the year, three pupil midwives received part of their training on the district by arrangement with the West Wilts Hospital Management Committee. One of the midwives as well as the Superintendent hold the Teacher's Training Certificate.

Sets of gas and air and trilene apparatus are available, and all midwives are qualified in their use. The apparatus is demonstrated to the mothers attending the Local Authority's Ante-natal Clinics. The equipment was used on 116 occasions at confinements attended by the Council's midwives, and Pethidine was administered on eighty-eight occasions. A total of 2,010 home visits were made by the City Midwives in connection with the 160 confinements they attended. The latter figure shows an increase of twelve cases on the previous year.

During 1957, fifty-six Midwives notified their intention to practise in the City, of whom forty-seven were on the staff of the Hospital Management Committee, one was in a Maternity Nursing Home, one in private practice and seven on the staff of the Local Authority. Twenty-two midwives attended thirty or more cases each, and sixteen less than ten each.

The number of births (including stillbirths) attended by all midwives was 1,686. (Last year it was 1,638.)

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board on four occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages.

The following table gives the place of confinement of the registered live births in Bath.

		<i>Royal United and Forbes Fraser Hospitals</i>	<i>St. Martin's Hospital</i>	<i>Private Maternity Homes</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>
Bath mothers	....	541	366	3	158
Non-residents	161	410	3	2
Total	702	776	6	160

PERCENTAGE—

Bath mothers:	50.7% (48.3%)	34.3% (37.1%)	0.3% (0.7%)	14.8% (13.9%)
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(Figures for 1956 are shown in brackets)

The percentage of Bath mothers having their babies in hospital fell slightly from 85.4 per cent to 85 per cent, while domiciliary confinements rose from 13.9 per cent to 14.8 per cent. The number of confinements in private maternity homes showed a further decline.

HEALTH VISITING

There are eight full-time Health Visitors each responsible for a district of the City. A Senior Health Visitor who does not work on a district is responsible for immediate administration giving particular attention to health education in the homes and elsewhere. Each Health Visitor acts also as a school nurse in the Infant and Junior Schools in her district, thus ensuring continuity of supervision of the children from birth to about eleven years of age.

The following table shows the nature of the work done by Health Visitors during the preceding five years.

Visits made by Health Visitor/School Nurses

Year	To Children in their own homes		School Children*		Expectant Mothers	Other Visits
			At School	Follow-up in homes		
	Under 1	1-5				
1952	7,417	7,005	1,606	1,452	176	472
1953	7,566	7,585	1,463	1,163	452	504
1954	6,894	6,874	1,409	1,331	335	429
1955	7,634	6,990	1,494	1,514	309	962
1956	7,778	7,131	1,602	2,253	330	1,816
1957	8,904	7,485	1,477	1,181	465	1,031

(*Figures include work of whole-time School Nurses)

It is probably true to say that many of the physical and mental ills of adults have their origin in early infancy or childhood. It is therefore our object to ensure that a Health Visitor will see each new mother and her baby within forty-eight hours of leaving the care of either the hospital

or domiciliary midwife. To this end a notice of discharge from the midwife's care is sent to the Health Department as far as possible on the day of discharge, and is immediately followed up. At these visits to the homes, increasing importance is given to the relationship between parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends, and the new infant, and to the early training of the child. This is the most important stage in mental health to which so much importance is attached.

It is to the credit of Health Visitors that in spite of the ever increasing load of work, they have maintained the level of visits to young children, and in fact increased the attention given to expectant mothers and infants under one year. The number of visits for reasons connected with housing, infectious illness, the care of old people, and for special investigation, varies from time to time, and during the autumn and winter of 1957 increased to a high percentage because of an outbreak of Asian influenza. In spite of this the supervision of infants was maintained.

It is not possible to make these visits by appointment and as a result, 2,060 visits in addition to those listed above, were made which were ineffective because it was not possible to see the mother or child. Health Visitors are continually educating parents and others in healthy living, either during home visits or at Infant Welfare Centres and Mothercraft classes. Talks and demonstrations on infant care, care of the teeth, accident prevention etc., are regularly given at each infant centre. In addition the Senior Health Visitor has conducted courses in child care in certain private schools and at the request of the British Red Cross Society.

In order that Health Visitors themselves may be up to date in their ideas and teaching, two attended Refresher Courses approved by the Ministry of Health.

Health Visitors work in the closest co-operation with the Visitors of the Children's Department, Welfare and Housing Departments as well as with the Psychiatric Social Worker, Mental Health Officers and Workers of voluntary bodies concerned with the care of children.

Child Welfare Centres

For days and times see page 28. Figures for 1957 are as follows:—

ATTENDANCES

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Seen by Doctor</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Not seen by Doctor</i>	<i>Average</i>
Blue Coat House	103	1,755	17.0	2,174	21.1
Walcot	49	1,092	22.3	1,275	26.0
Oldfield Park	50	577	11.5	792	15.8
Southdown ...	49	522	10.6	428	8.7
Odd Down	50	559	11.2	586	11.7
Weston ...	49	506	10.3	657	13.4
Twerton	50	402	8.0	258	5.2
Total	400	5,413	13.3	6,170	15.4

(In 1956 there were 5,484 consultations and 6,057 other attendances giving an average of 13.6 and 15.1 respectively.)

There has been no alteration in the organisation of these centres, and as ever we are greatly indebted to the voluntary workers who regularly give their time to help the professional staff. The centres are primarily a means of health education by the Health Visitors.

In addition to a number of proprietary infant foods which are available for sale at special rate, the Ministry's Welfare Foods are available at each session. The central distribution centre at the Health Department is open during normal office hours each day.

The following is a summary of the "take up" of the Ministry's welfare foods during 1957 as compared with the previous year, figures for which are shown in brackets.

<i>National Dried Milk (Tins)</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles)</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets)</i>
20,338 (26,964)	8,412 (9,795)	80,426 (79,809)	4,416 (4,846)

Infant Mortality:

Twenty-one infants died during their first year of life of whom thirteen were under four weeks old. The infant mortality rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live births is the lowest ever recorded in Bath and compares very favourably with the rate of 23.1 for England and Wales.

Since 1945 the local rate has been below the national rate except in 1948 and 1952. This is to be expected when comparison is made with industrial areas.

The Neo-natal mortality rate was 11.8 per 1,000 live births.

Illegitimate Births:

Fifty children were illegitimate compared with fifty-two, fifty-six and fifty-one in the three previous years. Of these twenty-seven were male and twenty-three female.

Stillbirths:

There were twenty-four stillbirths during 1957, twenty-three occurring in hospital and one at home. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 related births was 21.3 compared with 22.5 for England and Wales.

Premature Live Births:

There were forty-seven premature babies born in hospital or Nursing Homes, of whom forty-one survived for twenty-eight days and six died (five within twenty-four hours).

Of children born at home, thirteen were premature and all survived for twenty-eight days.

Each hospital maternity unit is suitably equipped for the care of these infants, and should transport be required for domiciliary cases, heated ambulances are available.

Dental Care:

The number of expectant mothers, and children under five years of age seen at the Local Authority's Dental Clinics showed a further decline during the year. So far as expectant mothers are concerned, it is found that the majority prefer to be examined and treated by their own dentist. Every effort is made both at the Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics to impress the need for dental care, and similar dental education is carried out by the Health Visitors and Midwives in the homes.

The section is still short of one Dental Officer, and it has therefore been found to be almost impossible to maintain an adequate service for children of school age, in addition to the other priority groups.

The Dental Clinic has its own X-ray apparatus, and dentures are made by arrangement with a private technician.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1957—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Treatment completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing mothers	8	7	7	2
Children under five	31	31	31	25

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	<i>Sealings and Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Crowns or Inlays</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anesthetics</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>		<i>Radiographs</i>
							<i>Full Upper or Lower</i>	<i>Partial Upper or Lower</i>	
Expectant and Nursing mothers	2	12	3	—	16	6	1	5	—
Children under five	—	9	10	—	16	16	—	—	—

Orthopædic Treatment:

By arrangement with the Bath Hospital Management Committee regular sessions are held by the Orthopædic Surgeon in the Health Department, with weekly sessions by the After-Care Sister for physiotherapy recommended by the Surgeon. Patients are referred for Ultra-Violet Ray or Hot Pool treatments to the City Bathing Establishment. During the year, 214 children under school age, including seventy-five new cases made 616 attendances to the Surgeon's and After-care Sister's Clinics. Thirty-nine children made 142 attendances at Massage Clinics.

Eye Clinic:

Eighty-one children under school age made 216 attendances at the Eye Clinic held at the Bath Eye Infirmary. Twenty-one new cases were referred for defective vision and squint, and four for other eye conditions.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic:

Fifteen children under five years of age attended this clinic held at the St. Martin's Hospital, and four tonsil and adenoid operations were performed.

Family Planning Clinic:

A weekly evening clinic arranged by the Bath Branch of the Family Planning Association is held at the Health Department Clinic, Sawclose, where family planning advice is given by experienced medical and nursing staff. 427 new patients were seen during the year, being referred from Bath and the surrounding County areas. Nine cases referred for medical reasons were seen on behalf of the City Council.

Day Nursery:

The accommodation at the Riverside Day Nursery (fifty-five places) was used fully during the year. The daily average attendance was forty-two, and there were fifty-one children on the register at the end of the year.

Priority is given (a) to children in homes where the mother is compelled to work because she is unmarried, or because of the death of the father or separation of the parents; (b) where home conditions are unhealthy or unsuitable; or (c) where the mother is in essential employment. Every application is considered by a Medical Officer.

The Nursery is approved for student training, and at the end of the year, eight students were being trained for the National Nursery Examination. These students spend a proportion of their time in theoretical training at the Bath Technical College, and have practical training at the nursery.

Residential Nurseries:

Residential Nursery provision is made by the Children's Committee either in one of that Committee's homes for short stay cases, or by arrangement with the Church of England Children's Society at Saville House, Bath or at Sunnyside, Box, for long stay cases.

The Local Authority Medical Officers carry out the necessary medical examinations on admission or discharge, and periodically while the child is in the Children's Committee Homes. Treatment of any child is given by a general practitioner should it be necessary. General medical supervision of these Homes is given by regular visits by an Assistant Medical Officer.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948:

One private day nursery was registered providing accommodation for twenty children.

Prevention of Break-up of Families:

A considerable amount of help has been given to such families, but much more should be done much earlier to prevent the disintegration of families before they become a problem to themselves and to voluntary and official social workers.

It is frequently possible to observe the steady deterioration of a family and to recognise the probable cause, but to do little but proffer advice. If we are to prevent this deterioration it is necessary in many cases to give practical help daily. This can only be achieved by making special appointments of selected and trained persons or by providing

domestic help daily at reduced rates or entirely free of charge. The object of such help would be to train the mother in family budgeting, cooking and cleaning in order that she may keep a home attractive to her husband and children. In addition more freedom is necessary to facilitate the rehousing of some families where unsuitable accommodation is contributing to the break up. The Housing Department is as helpful as circumstances permit.

Apart from the unhappiness of parents and children when families deteriorate, there is a danger that the children, usually numerous, will continue into adult life the habits and anti-social attitude in which their characters have been moulded during early childhood.

Health Education:

It is not difficult to educate people who want to learn. It is very difficult to catch the interest of others who may be either unintelligent or too inert to make use of the means of education. For this reason our efforts are devoted to those parents who attend ante-natal or child welfare centres. Suitable literature is given according to the need, and a programme of health talks and demonstrations is arranged by the Health Visitors. The parents who need advice and instruction most are usually found among those who rarely attend clinics and do not read the literature available to them. For this reason the spoken word by Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors on the occasions of their visits to the homes is considered to be the optimum method of reaching those families which need health education most. Posters and leaflets are used where it is thought they may be of value, but unless they are designed and written so as to be understood by persons of the poorest education they have a very limited value.

Certain special aspects of health education have been dealt with by addresses to special audiences, and no invitation to speak on such occasions is ever refused. In this category are included such subjects as Poliomyelitis Vaccination, Cancer of the Lungs, the Care of Teeth, Food Hygiene, the Prevention of Accidents in the Home, etc., etc. Invitations to address meetings have been received from Parent Teacher Associations, Women's Organisations, Clubs, etc. Such lectures are usually reported in the Press from whom there is the greatest co-operation.

The formal lecture is suitable on some occasions, but more vital and up-to-date methods are necessary. A library of film strips has been built up and a projector is available. A further advance is now called for in the provision of a film projector in order that the many excellent films now available may be freely used to attract those who are not amenable to stereotyped methods of education.

Education of the Educator is equally necessary. The policy is established of sending Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives to a refresher course once in five years. In addition as many as can be released from routine work are enabled to attend lectures and conferences within reasonable reach.

It is equally desirable that Medical Officers should be given the opportunity of keeping up-to-date. Assistant Medical and Dental Officers have little opportunity of attending full refresher courses, but

have to depend on professional periodicals which are available to them, and on professional meetings held in the area. Assistant Medical Officers attend the Pædiatric Clinic at the Royal United Hospital each week to keep in touch with clinical medicine. This contact is most valuable.

HOME NURSING

The Bath District Nursing Association continues to provide this service, as agent for the Local Health Authority, which has taken over the buildings at 44/45 Rivers Street, and is responsible for the cost of the service.

In addition to the Superintendent and her Deputy, ten full time and two part time nurses were employed at the end of the year. One of the full time nurses is an Enrolled Assistant Nurse.

The Superintendent and Deputy with one nurse and one midwife are resident at Rivers Street, and other nurses and midwives live in their own homes. There is daily personal contact between the Superintendent and nurses, while the Superintendent communicates as necessary with the Health Department either personally or by telephone.

During 1957 the nurses paid 34,052 visits to 1,454 patients. (During 1956 the numbers were 31,025 visits to 1,354 patients).

Of the total number of patients attended, 715 were to patients over the age of sixty-five years, involving a total of 22,373 visits. As with the Home Help Service, attendance upon this section of patients represents about seventy per cent of the total.

An average of 23.4 visits were made to each patient during the year, with tuberculous patients requiring the highest number of visits, viz. 35.2. Many of these visits are for the purpose of giving injections to diabetic patients, and for the administration of antibiotics. The nurses are supplied with cartridge type syringes for the latter purpose.

It is not possible to state in detail to what extent the Home Nursing Service relieves the pressure on hospitals. In general it can be inferred that out-patient departments are relieved of many daily dressings by the attention of Home Nurses to such conditions as ulcerated legs, and minor accidents and minor surgical procedures. A few cases of pre-operative preparation have been arranged. The greatest relief is probably in the nursing care of chronic sick persons who would have to be admitted to a geriatric ward at a much earlier date if nursing were not available at home.

If hospitals are prepared to discharge cases to the care of a General Practitioner at an earlier stage in convalescence, it would probably be necessary to increase the establishment of both Home Nurses and Home Helps.

DOMESTIC HELP

This service commenced in 1949 during which year 140 separate households were helped. During 1950 there was a steady increase in the number of households helped, and since then the average number helped each month has remained fairly constantly between 280 and 300, and during 1957 assistance was given in 465 separate households, compared with 467 in 1956. In an average month 189 of the 281 persons helped have been over sixty-five years of age, that is to say, that in two out of every three persons helped the reason has been either age or chronic sickness. In these cases help is required for long periods.

The charge for the services of the home help is made in accordance with a scale approved by the City Council. The majority of the people assisted are in receipt of pensions or National Assistance; to these the service is provided without charge. The amount recovered by way of charges represents little more than seven per cent of the total cost of the service.

Whenever help is requested, medical confirmation of the need is obtained, and each application is approved by the Medical Officer. Where help is required for an extended period, the case is reviewed by the Organiser. In many cases of chronic sickness of course, the help continues for very long periods. These cases become very dependent upon the individual home help, and the latter show many acts of kindly interest to those they serve outside the strict interpretation of their duties. At the end of the year fifty home helps were employed by the authority, the majority being part time workers. One full-time home help is engaged solely in attending to the needs of old people living in the Old Peoples' Bungalows on the Twerton Housing Estate.

The home helps meet together regularly, thus giving an opportunity for the Organiser to discuss current problems with a general interchange of helpful information.

During 1957, of the 465 individual households helped, seven homes needed assistance because of tuberculosis, thirty-nine during the lying-in period and 419 because of acute or chronic illness, young children or aged persons in the home.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis either through the family doctor or at Infant Welfare Centres.

Parents are impressed with the need to protect their children by immunisation and vaccination, through personal contact by the Health Visitors at home or in the child welfare clinics; by Press and poster publicity in conjunction with national campaigns arranged by the Ministry of Health; and, in the case of diphtheria immunisation, by reminders in the form of birthday cards at one year of age. A record is kept of all unimmunised and un-vaccinated infants, and at quarterly intervals, when protection is overdue, their names and addresses are sent to the Family Doctor concerned to enlist his support. Letters stressing the need for renewed protection against diphtheria are sent to the parents of all children on the occasion of their first medical examination in school, and immunisation is often carried out in the school concerned at the end of a routine visit.

Diphtheria Immunisation:

The number of children immunised for the first time, again fell from 917 in 1956 to 748 in 1957. The number who received reinforcing injections was 483 as compared with 569 for the previous year.

The fall in the number immunised may be accounted for partly by reduced activity during the "polio season".

The following table shows the state of immunisation as far as Bath children are concerned, at the end of 1957:—

			<i>No. Immunised</i>	<i>Estimated Child Population</i>
Under 1 year	(a)	...	147	1,070
1 to 4 years	..	....	2,934	4,230
5 to 14 years	....	....	8,767	10,700
			<hr/> 11,848	<hr/> 16,000

Of the total number of children who have been immunised against diphtheria, 4,855 received their injections more than five years ago, and their immunity against the disease must be regarded as doubtful. Thus although 74 per cent of the child population in Bath have been dealt with at some time or other, only 45.4 per cent were immunised or had re-inforcing injections during the past five years. In addition 25 per cent of our children remain completely unprotected despite the efforts of persuasion both nationally and locally. This is a serious situation and the parents of young children should realise that so long as so many children remain unprotected there is the danger that diphtheria might again become a serious menace. The present generation of young parents appear to have forgotten how deadly this disease can be.

For the fourth year in succession, no cases of diphtheria were notified in Bath, and the number of cases notified during 1957 in England and Wales fell to forty. Parents must be urged continually to have their children immunised if the present state of affairs is to be maintained. Every provision for immunisation is available, either through the family doctor or the Local Authority Clinics and parents who fail to have their children protected, do so, in the majority of cases, because they either fail to realise the danger, or are too inert to make use of the facilities. It is too late and unwise to immunise children during an epidemic, therefore they should be protected now while there is no evidence of the organism in the community.

Vaccination:

Every effort is still made to persuade mothers to have their children vaccinated against smallpox, either at the Infant Welfare Clinics or by the family doctor, and during 1957, 592 persons received primary vaccination including 478 under one year, and there were 128 re-vaccinations. (532 and 128 in 1956.)

The number of children born in the area in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1957 was approximately 1,048 of whom 478 were vaccinated during 1957, or almost forty-six per cent. This is above the National average. Nevertheless the speed of modern air travel makes it possible for acute cases of smallpox to develop in this Country, and the poorly protected state of the community is then likely to be dangerous.

B.C.G. Vaccination. See page 23.

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

The combined whooping cough and diphtheria antigen is used as a routine in the majority of cases immunised through the Authority's child welfare clinics, and a number of General Practitioners taking part in the Council's scheme for immunisation and vaccination, adopt a similar procedure. The Ministry of Health has asked for statistics to be kept of Whooping Cough immunisation as from 1st January, 1958.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

The Council co-operated with the Ministry of Health in the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis, and 539 children received the full course of injections. No unusual reactions were reported in any of these cases. At the end of the year 1,667 were awaiting vaccination. At the end of the year the Government announced plans to extend vaccination to all children under fifteen years of age and over the age of six months, as well as to expectant mothers.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis—Administration:

The Health Services Sub-Committee deals with all matters concerning Tuberculosis, acting through the Medical Officer of Health. A full-time Health Visitor is employed, and by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board one of the Chest Physicians gives one eleventh of his time to the Local Authority to give Clinical advice and B.C.G. Vaccination. (The Local Authority paying an equivalent proportion of the salary).

The incidence of tuberculosis in the City is shown by notifications received from General Practitioners and the Chest Physicians.

Of the fifty-four cases notified, fifty-one were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and three Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Among the pulmonary cases, twenty-nine were males and twenty-two females, and of these only three males and eight females were under thirty-five years of age. There were thirteen deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1957. (Four and one in 1956.) Ten of those who died were over forty-five years of age.

Prevention:

In its efforts to reduce the spread of infection, much of the time of the Health Department is aimed at improving the living and working conditions of the people, and supervising the manufacture, preparation and sale of food, particularly milk and meat.

All milk sold in Bath is heat treated or tuberculin tested, and all meat is inspected before it is offered for sale to the public.

Further surveys by the Mass Radiography Service were carried out in Bath during the year. A number of firms, pupils and staff from the senior schools and training colleges, as well as the general public, participated. The following is a summary of the results:—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Miniature Films ....	....	4,607	3,442	8,049
Recalled for large Films ....	....	126	58	184
<hr/>				
Normal ....	....	55	24	79
Significant ....	....	65	33	98
Did not attend ....	....	5	1	6
Under observation ....	....	12	7	19
<hr/>				
Analysis of Significant Cases:—				
Non-Tuberculous ...	....	33	14	47
Tuberculous:—				
Inactive ...	....	20	12	32
Active ....	....	1	—	1

All contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are examined by X-ray and arrangements are made for special groups of persons who have been at risk to attend at the Radiography Department of the Manor Hospital. All staff, including teachers, employed by the Local Authority are examined by X-ray on appointment, and those in contact with children are examined annually. In all this work, the Department is in closest touch with the Chest Physician.

149 children known to be exposed to infection were examined by the Chest Physician. After preliminary Mantoux test, thirteen were found to have an acquired immunity, and the remaining 136 susceptible children were given artificial immunity by B.C.G. vaccination.

In addition, forty-seven members of the Local Authority's Nursing staff were given a Mantoux test, and of these seven received B.C.G. vaccination.

Ministry approval has been given to a scheme for the B.C.G. vaccination of school children.

Care and After Care of Patients:

Hospital accommodation for tuberculous patients is provided at the City Isolation Hospital and Winsley Chest Hospital, and there is no waiting period for admission. Special cases requiring operative treatment are admitted to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol.

Some patients are able to continue treatment at home, and when necessary the District Nurses administer drugs which have to be given by injection under the instructions of the Chest Physician and family doctor.

Several open air wooden chalets are available for erection in the patient's garden. They are lent to suitable cases on the recommendation of the Chest Physician through the Local Authority.

During 1957, 101 necessitous patients were provided with a supply of milk at the Council's expense.

The Chest Clinic is held at the Manor Hospital on three afternoons each week under the direction of the Chest Physician, and the City's Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends each session. This Visitor made 1,379 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients during the year, and much of her time is devoted to assisting the family in connection with financial and other matters; ensuring that the instructions of the Chest Physician are observed; and providing some diversional occupation for patients unable to work. She is also responsible for the follow-up of possible contacts, and persuading them to attend for examination and X-ray.

Patients referred to Chest Clinic for examination	....	1,071
Found tuberculous	.... 54	
Contacts examined	....	204
Found tuberculous	.... 5	
Total attendances, including above	....	3,310

The Bath T.B. After-Care Committee continued to be responsible for the running of a Club for tuberculous patients held weekly at the Welfare Department, 12 Charlotte Street. Social and recreational

provision is made for those who attend, and instruction is given in occupational therapy. Help was given to a number of patients through the Committee, which receives an annual grant of £50 from the City Council.

Illness in General:

The prevention of illness and the promotion of good health is the aim of the Public Health Department, and its efforts in this direction involve the various sections of the Department working as a team, in co-operation with other local authority departments and outside bodies.

The work is largely a matter of health education in conjunction with efforts to improve the living and working conditions of the people.

The District Public Health Inspectors give close attention to all matters relating to food production and sale, and their work in ensuring that the public receive safe food, prepared and sold in satisfactory conditions, is of vital importance in the prevention of illness. The Chief Public Health Inspector gives full details of this part of his work in his section of this Report.

Cases of infectious illness are visited by the District Public Health Inspectors, or where appropriate, by the Health Visitors, and necessary advice given to prevent the spread of infection. By arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee, the Authority have facilities at the Manor Hospital for the steam disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., and for the cleansing of persons suffering from verminous or contagious skin conditions.

Equipment required for the nursing of patients in their own homes is available on loan through the District Nurses, or through the British Red Cross Society, acting as agents for the Local Authority. A deposit is charged for the item loaned, which is refunded on the return of the article in good condition. The articles provided comprise such things as bed rests, bed pans, air rings, wheelchairs, etc. The Department is indebted to Mr. Coleman of the British Red Cross Society, who is responsible for the issue of articles through that Society.

Venereal Diseases:

The general provision for treatment remained unchanged throughout the year. For details of clinics see page 28. The number of Bath patients attending the Clinics at St. Martin's Hospital and the Royal United Hospital for the first time during 1957 was 115. Of these patients twenty-one were found to be suffering from syphilis, eight from gonorrhoea and eighty-six were found to have conditions which were not venereal. As in previous years the majority of the cases attending the Clinics were found on examination not to be suffering from venereal disease, although in most of these cases there had been exposure to risk of infection. In addition to the above figures, eight Bath patients attended clinics outside the City, of whom three were found to be suffering from gonorrhoea.

The Local Health Authority continues to be responsible for propaganda on the prevention of these diseases, and for the follow up of patients and contacts where requested.

Adult Orthopaedic Clinic:

The follow up Clinic arranged for adults who had during childhood been treated for various orthopaedic defects is held in the Health Department by arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee. Patients made twenty-six attendances during the year.

Laboratory Work:

The work of the Health Department is greatly assisted by the facilities offered by the Area Laboratory at St. Martin's Hospital, and the Public Health Laboratory at the Manor Hospital. The former is used mainly in connection with blood examinations from expectant mothers referred from the Ante-natal Clinics, while the Public Health Laboratory deals with numerous specimens submitted not only by the Health Department, but by the Private Practitioners in connection with infectious disease, food poisoning, dysentery, etc. The assistance rendered to the Department by the Directors and Staff of both Laboratories is much appreciated.

For details of analyses of food and drugs, milk, ice cream and water carried out by the City Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory, see pages 51-56 and 69-70.

Cancer:

Cancer is not a disease which must be notified, and information on the prevalence within the City has always been obtained from the number of deaths due to this cause.

Deaths from Cancer in Bath

<i>Site</i>	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Stomach 	12	46	31	28	28	35	28
Lung and Bronchus	22	27	30	25	28	32	40
Breast	18	13	17	18	22	19	25
Uterus 	5	5	6	10	6	9	8
Other sites 	93	106	94	84	107	102	84
Total 	150	197	178	165	191	197	185

Although total deaths have fallen somewhat, it is significant that deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus have shown a steady increase. Of the forty deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, thirty-five were men, and fifteen were under sixty-five years of age.

The Cancer Records Bureau now is able to register over ninety per cent of cases of cancer discovered in hospitals or by General Practitioners.

The Bureau was notified of 243 cases of cancer in Bath during 1957, and of these 117 died. In addition there were sixty-five cases not registered with the Bureau, where cancer was given as a cause of death.

Cancers of the breast, lip, mouth, uterus, ovary, skin, connective tissue and lymphoid tissue continue to show the best prospects for treatment. There was a 100 per cent survival rate for cases of cancer of lip, mouth, uterus, ovary, connective tissue and lymph glands registered with the Bureau in 1952. Cancer of the breast showed a thirty-six per cent survival rate after five years, and cancer of skin a sixty-six per cent survival rate.

The most distressing cases which engender fear in others are the late cases which are beyond treatment. Because of the need for beds for cases with a prospect of cure, the late cases have, all too frequently, to be discharged from hospital. District Nurses attended seventy-five such cases in their homes, of whom thirty-four died, and nine were admitted to chronic sick beds in hospitals or nursing homes. All late cases of cancer are in need of constant medical and nursing attention, and apart from the distress of the patient, the family, and particularly children, can be very much upset in such circumstances. The Bath Hospital Management Committee is giving attention to the need for a small number of beds (probably six would meet it), to which cases of cancer in the terminal stages could be removed.

Smoking and Lung Cancer: (Ministry of Health Circular 7/57)

The City Council considered the report of the Medical Research Council, drawing attention to the alarming increase in cancer of the lung and its relationship to smoking, particularly heavy smoking of cigarettes.

In Bath the incidence of this serious condition doubled between 1950 and 1956 and this rate of increase was continued in 1957. It was decided that the attention of the public should be drawn to this serious threat to life and that special efforts should be made to discourage smoking at an early age.

To this end many addresses were given to public meetings of different types, and the subject was discussed with the Head Teachers of all schools. It was further considered desirable to protect people who do not smoke by restricting smoking in public places such as cinemas, theatres, restaurants, etc. and by ensuring that where restrictions exist, as in public transport vehicles, they are observed.

There is no evidence that the efforts made have had any effect on the habits of the community.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The Council's responsibilities as a Welfare Authority are undertaken by an ad hoc Committee acting through the Chief Welfare Officer.

Blind Persons:

The Chief Welfare Officer is responsible for the registration and the care of blind persons. At the end of 1957 there were 237 persons registered as blind and twenty-seven as partially sighted. Seven persons were

recommended for treatment of cataract, either medical, surgical or optical. Of these it was found on follow up that three received treatment during the year. Three cases of glaucoma were registered but no treatment was advised. There were no cases of retrolental fibroplasia. Seventeen other blind persons were registered during the year for whom treatment was advised in the case of four, and on follow up all were found to have been treated. For eleven other persons no treatment was advised.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D.8 recommends:— (a) No treatment (b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	Cause of Disability			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
	5	3	—	11
	7	—	—	4
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	3	—	—	4

Deaf and Dumb:

The Somerset Diocesan Mission to the Deaf cares for deaf and hard of hearing persons over the age of 16 in this area on an agency basis. The number of persons registered at the end of 1957 was 208.

Epileptics and Spastics:

There can be no correct information as to the number of epileptic or spastic adults in the community as neither of these conditions are notifiable. At the end of 1957 there were thirty epileptic adults and eleven adults suffering from spastic paraplegia on the Register of Handicapped Persons in this City. The treatment of epileptics is in the hands of General Practitioners and no special cases were brought to the notice of the Authority during the year. There is no special provision for the care and education of adults suffering from spastic paraplegia, except that treatment facilities are available at the Spa Bathing Establishment where the hot pool is found to be exceedingly successful in relaxing and educating spastic muscles. More accurate knowledge is, of course, available with regard to children of school age and under, who suffer from epilepsy or spastic paraplegia. Details are given on page 85 of my report as Principal School Medical Officer.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE, DEC. 1957

	<i>See also page</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tues.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>
Infant Welfare Centres:							
*Blue Coat House ...	14		2.30-4			2.30-4	
Walcot	"			2.30-4			
Oldfield Park ...	"			2.30-4			
Southdown	"	2.30-4					
Odd Down	"		2.30-4				
Weston	"	2.30-4					
Twerton	"				2.30-4		
Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinic:							
45 Rivers Street ...	10			10-12			
*Maternity & Child Welfare Dental Clinic	15	By appointment					
Tuberculosis:							
Chest Clinic, Manor Hos.	23	2-4			2-4	2-4	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment ...	—			By appointment			
Venereal Diseases:							
Men (R.U.H.)	24					5-6.30	5-6.30
Women (R.U.H.)			5-6.30			2.30	
Women (St. Martin's)			2 p.m.				
Men (St. Martin's)			2 p.m.				
School Clinics:							
Inspection:							
*Blue Coat House ...						9.30-12	
†Moorlands Inf. Sch.			9.30-12	(monthly 1st Tues.)			
†Fosseway Inf. & Jnr.				9.30-11	(monthly 1st Wed.)		
†St. Lukes Prim.				11-12	(monthly 1st Wed.)		
†City of Bath Boys'				9.30-12	(fortnightly 2nd & 4th Wed.)		
†Southdown Jnr.			9.30-12	(monthly 2nd Tues.)			
Eye Infirmary		9.30		2 p.m.			
*Dental		9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	9.30-5	10-12
Ear, Nose and Throat St. Martin's Hos.					9.15‡	By appointment	
Minor Ailments Clinic							
*Blue Coat House ...		9.30-12		9.30-12		9.30-12	9.30-12
Other Schools see Inspection above							
*Orthopaedic After-Care Clinic				10-12 & 2-4	10-12 & 2-4		
Orthopaedic Hospital Massage ...		Daily	by	appointment			
Ultra-Violet rays ...		By appointment					

*These Clinics are held at Blue Coat House ‡2nd and 4th Thursdays of Month

†School Nurse attends weekly

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration:

There were no changes in the Local Authority's administrative arrangements in connection with the Mental Health Service as set out in my Report for 1954.

Care of Mental Defectives:

During the year, 122 mentally defective persons were supervised in their own homes by Mental Health Officers. Thirty-five of these persons attended the Occupation Centre daily.

The Mental Health Officers made 279 visits to the homes of these patients for supervisory reasons, and supplied to the Hospital Management Committees, thirty-nine special reports concerning progress, holiday leave, etc. Seven women on licence from Hospitals to places of employment in the City were supervised by our Health Visitors.

New cases were ascertained during the year as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under the Education Act, 1944:			
(a) Section 57 (3)	1	4	5
(b) Section 57 (5)	2	1	3
From other sources	8	1	9
These cases were dealt with as follows:			
Admitted to Institutions	1	2	3
Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	8	4	12
" " Voluntary Supervision	1	—	1
Action pending	1	—	1
Cases on Register at end of the year:			
In Institutions (including cases on licence)	69	50	119
Under Guardianship	—	1	1
Under Voluntary Supervision	3	—	3
Under Statutory Supervision	70	49	119
	<hr/> 142	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 241

During the year three male patients were admitted to mental deficiency hospitals; one under Sec. 8, and two under Sec. 3. One Varying Guardianship Order was made. Eight male and one female patients were admitted to hospital for short-term care under the Ministry of Health Circular 5/52. One male and four females were removed from supervision. Two males left the area, and two males and five females died.

Two females under supervision were admitted to a mental hospital under certificate, one of whom has since been discharged, and one female voluntarily. Four patients are awaiting admission to mental deficiency hospitals.

Occupation Centre:

The number of patients attending the Occupation Centre at Millbrook Place, remained much the same as in the previous year. At the end of 1957 thirty-five of our supervision cases were in attendance, and in addition there were five cases from the area of the Somerset County Council.

The Centre provides opportunities for speech and sense training, in addition to the normal occupational work, such as needlework, leatherwork and rug making. This handwork has reached a high standard under the sympathetic guidance of the Supervisor and her staff. At the end of the year a display and sale of the work made was arranged, and a sum of about £250 was realised. The Mayor and other members of the City Council attended the sale, and there was an entertainment by the children.

Mid-day meals are provided at the Centre through the School Meals Service, and car transport is provided for the majority of those attending.

Social activities in connection with the Centre included a Christmas Party, a visit to the local Pantomime, and a coach trip to the seaside during the summer. The link between the Centre and the parents of children attending, has been strengthened by the recent formation of an affiliated branch to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment:

The number of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during 1957 was as follows. (1956 figures are shown in brackets):—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted on 3 Day Order	66	107	173 (187)
Admitted on 14 Day Order	1	2	3 (4)
Admitted Summary Reception Order	9	24	33 (40)
Admitted Temporary Order ..	10	14	24 (21)
Admitted as Voluntary Patients ...	45	77	122 (124)
Admitted to Neurosis Unit	1	—	1

Of the total number of patients dealt with by the Mental Health Officers, fifty-six were not Bath residents. In addition ten male and twenty-four female patients entered hospital as voluntary cases on their own volition.

Of the patients certified, twenty-nine were dealt with after initial action under sections 20 and 21, and four direct.

Nineteen patients under temporary order were dealt with after action under sections 20 and 21, and five admitted direct.

Of the voluntary patients, seventy were dealt with after action under sections 20 and 21; and fifty-two direct.

Only one patient over the age of seventy was certified, and forty-three over seventy years of age were admitted as temporary or voluntary patients.

In addition, fifty-three cases were investigated during the year where no action was taken under the Acts, and advice and support was given on numerous occasions to old cases. Much of the work of the Mental Health Officers involves duty outside normal office hours.

The Psychiatric Social Worker who is employed jointly with the Mendip Hospital Management Committee, reports as follows:—

115 new cases were referred during the year and 103 of those who had been referred previously continued to receive attention. The cases were referred from the following sources:—

					1957 (1956)	
Out-patient Department (one session weekly)						
Royal United and St. Martin's Hospital					17	(15)
St. Martin's Observation Ward					17	(18)
Weston Lodge					7	(11)
Mendip Hospital					52	(57)
Community Care					22	(36)

After-Care:

Fifteen cases were referred for after-care and thirty-five of those previously referred were also receiving attention during the year. Four of these have attended the Occupational Therapy Department at the Royal United Hospital two afternoons a week. In addition to providing interesting occupation for discharged patients, this has made it possible to assess their ability to take up paid employment, and the help of the Occupational Therapist is much appreciated.

Two men attended the six weeks course at the Bristol Industrial Rehabilitation Unit, but unfortunately had to return to hospital afterwards. In making plans for a patient's future it is a great help to have the reports of the Staff at the Unit and their recommendations as to the most suitable type of work for a patient.

The Psychiatric Social Worker has also worked closely with the Disablement Rehabilitation Officers in Bath who show a sympathetic and understanding attitude towards the mentally ill. A history of mental illness still proves to be the greatest obstacle in getting work, and the recent increase in unemployment has made it particularly difficult for those who are now leaving mental hospitals. This in turn reacts badly on the patient so that there would appear to be an even greater need for a centre which discharged patients can attend daily in order to continue the process of rehabilitation and social activities started in hospital. Such a centre would not be difficult to run and might well provide the beginnings of more extensive services which will have to be provided in the community if the recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission are to be carried out.

In addition to those receiving after-care, seventeen were on trial leave from hospital during the year. Of these ten were eventually discharged from hospital, five returned to hospital, and two were still on trial at the end of the year. This method of gradual discharge is of considerable support to relatives, particularly those who have experienced a lot of difficulty with a patient prior to admission.

Discharged patients who have difficulty in making contact with other people have been encouraged to join clubs and other social activities. The Church clubs, Townswomen's Guild and the social club run by the Bath Council of Social Service have been very helpful in the way they have welcomed patients recently discharged from hospital.

Community Care:

The number dealt with under this heading is smaller than in 1956 because of the increasing number now being referred from the Infant and Child Welfare Clinics and Junior Schools (dealt with under a separate report). Adults continue to be referred from a wide variety of sources in the community and the type of case now being referred shows an increasing awareness of the importance of helping people before admission to hospital becomes necessary, and of the type of case that can be helped by the Psychiatric Social Worker.

Money provided in the estimates to pay for residential care where necessary has proved of great value in sending a young person away for a period of two months to a hostel run by the Mental After-care Association, thereby making admission to a mental hospital unnecessary and enabling the family to have a rest.

Educational:

In addition to the usual lectures given to students at the Social Science Department at Bristol University, and the Domestic Science College in Bath, there has been an increased demand for talks from Church Groups, Townswomen's Guilds and other organisations, probably as a result of the recent programmes on television and radio. This has provided an opportunity of making more widely known the facilities for treatment provided by the Authorities in this area, and the importance of early referral, as well as furthering the understanding of the general public towards the mentally ill. In this connection the Psychiatric Social Worker has continued to work closely with the Association of Friends of Mendip Hospital and the Bath Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. Both these voluntary organisations have made considerable progress during the year.

A very successful discussion group sponsored by the Bath Council of Social Service was run during the Autumn, for social workers (voluntary and statutory), Health Visitors and Teachers, etc., who studied the problems created in the community by the mentally ill, with particular reference to the report of the Royal Commission.

The Psychiatric Social Worker attended the Conference organised by the National Association for Mental Health in April 1957, to study the implications of the Underwood Report.

A newly qualified psychiatric social worker from the London School of Economics spent eight weeks in the summer in Bath in order to gain practical experience before taking up an appointment.

Voluntary Supervision of School Leavers:

The arrangement for the voluntary supervision of certain backward school children described in my Report for 1955, has continued.

Miss Fuller reports as follows:—"Forty-eight new cases were referred to the Visitor, and each home received an initial visit, with 225 follow-up visits to these homes and the homes of cases already under supervision. There were seventy-six ineffective visits, and in only two instances were the parents unco-operative.

During 1957, nine of the cases under supervision were brought before the Juvenile Court (nine boys). In one instance probation was recommended, one was sent to an Approved School, one to Borstal, and a fine was imposed in the other cases.

During 1957, fourteen boys and five girls have attended evening classes held at the Bath Technical College where they are taught English and Arithmetic. These classes are held primarily for retarded pupils.

Employment has been found for all cases under supervision except one spastic who has been considered unfit for training. A number of youths have had frequent changes of employment since leaving school. During 1957, there has been a marked increase in the number of unemployed, in some cases this being due to change of work, and in other cases due to redundancy. There were ten youths unemployed at the end of December, 1957.

The total number of cases now being supervised is 273 (127 boys and 146 girls). During the year sixty cases were removed from supervision having settled down satisfactorily, and twenty-seven (fifteen boys and twelve girls) are awaiting removal from the list of cases referred.

In addition, one boy has gone farming in Wales, two boys have been sent to the Rehabilitation Centre in Bristol, four girls for various reasons decided to live away from home with the full consent of their parents.

Again this year, I am most grateful for the co-operation I have received from the Head Teachers of the schools which I have had occasion to visit during 1957, to the Youth Employment Department, and the Probation Officers."

The Deputy Medical Officer supervises this scheme having in mind that its object is to assist these borderline young people in the difficult process of settling into adult life, and it should be noted that it has been possible to remove a considerable number from the list as they show evidence of satisfactory change from irresponsible school-children to reasonable citizens. I believe that this scheme is proving its value.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nursing and Maternity Homes Registration:

	<i>Nursing Homes only</i>	<i>Maternity Homes only</i>	<i>Combined Nursing & Maternity</i>
Homes removed from Register	—	—	—
Homes added to Register	—	—	—
Leaving at end of year	8	—	2

Each Nursing or Maternity Home is visited periodically by a Medical Officer. Of the 206 beds provided by these homes, two were for maternity cases and the remainder for general nursing.

Nurses' Agencies Regulations, 1945:

One Agency was licensed at the end of the year under these Regulations.

Superannuation Examinations:

The number of examinations of Council employees carried out by the medical staff, for superannuation and other purposes during 1957 was 146. In addition, twelve examinations were carried out for other authorities, and fifty candidates for Training Colleges were examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is now carried out in respect of each candidate for Council employment.

National Assistance Act:

Numerous cases of aged and infirm persons living in difficult circumstances were reported to the Health Department during the year, but it was not necessary to use the powers of the National Assistance Acts.

National Blood Transfusion Service:

This Service is not the responsibility of the Local Authority, but deserves the support not only of the Council, but of every Citizen.

During the year, 1,861 donors attended sessions arranged by the National Blood Transfusion Service in association with the British Red Cross Society, and 1,775 bottles of blood went to Bath Hospitals.

Meteorological Observations:

Daily meteorological readings are taken at the Council's enclosure at Henrietta Park. The following are notes of interest in respect of the readings taken during the year. A summary of observations is given on page 37.

Rainfall:

The rainfall for 1957 amounted to 28.39 ins. This was 3.32 ins. more than the previous year. The ninety-year average for Bath is 30.87 ins. Measurable rainfall was recorded on 171 days, and the greatest fall in twenty-four hours was on 9th May, amounting to .92 ins.

The wettest month was August, with 3.76 ins., and the driest was April with .13 ins. This was the driest April since 1938.

Sunshine:

There were 1,566.8 hours of sunshine, somewhat above the fifty-five year average of 1,530.0 hours. The sunniest month was June with 301.6 hours and this was the sunniest June since 1925.

Temperatures:

The mean temperature for the year was 51.1°, above the fifty-five year average of 49.9°. The hottest day was 17th June with 85.3°, and the lowest minimum temperature recorded was 20.8° on 17th December.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Consumption:

Constant Bacteriological and Chemical Analyses taken during the year show that the normal high standard of purity and quality has been maintained, due to constant and effective watchfulness.

Assistance continues to be invoked from the new Chew Valley Works of the Bristol Waterworks Company, to enable a full supply to be maintained in the City. This water cannot be mixed with the other waters owing to the layout of mains and therefore, certain districts only had the benefit of the softer water from Chew.

Neither the existing sources nor the bulk supply have any appreciable plumbo-solvency action.

With very few exceptions, all Bath houses have access, not necessarily exclusive, to a piped supply from the Corporation mains.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

An analysis of notifications received during 1957 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 40. On page 8, notifications, attack rates, of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below. There was one death from notifiable infectious illness during the year.

Diphtheria:

For the fourth year in succession no cases of diphtheria were notified in Bath.

Scarlet Fever:

Only fourteen cases were notified as compared with thirty last year. This disease continues to be of a mild type and the majority of cases were nursed at home. This would appear to be the lowest number ever recorded in Bath.

Measles:

Notifications numbered 398 as against 106 for last year.

Whooping Cough:

There were 178 notifications compared with fifty-seven in 1956.

Acute Poliomyelitis:

Eleven cases of poliomyelitis were notified, with some form of paralysis in ten instances. There was one death.

Dysentery:

Fortunately we were not troubled with an outbreak of this disease during the year, and only four cases were notified as compared with 358 last year. Notifications of this disease also fell in the Country as a whole from 49,000 in 1956 to about 29,000 in 1957. The number however remains much above pre-war years, although the fatality rate is very low.

Food Poisoning:

No outbreaks of food poisoning were confirmed, but there were four isolated cases due to *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

PROVISION OF AMBULANCE SERVICES

Ambulance Service:

The City Fire and Ambulance Services are combined under the immediate control of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade. Reference is made to the Medical Officer of Health when a medical decision is required. By arrangement with the Counties of Somerset and Gloucester certain parts of those counties surrounding the City are also served.

The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service reports as follows:—"The personnel and vehicle establishment has remained static, but two of the sitting case cars have been replaced with new vehicles as the milcages were approximately 100,000. One of the new vehicles is a conventional London type taxi, painted green to conform with the rest of the fleet and bearing an ambulance sign. The passenger carrying capacity of this vehicle is limited, but it has proved of very easy access for crippled patients.

All personnel are re-examined annually in first-aid, and special attention has been devoted to resuscitation.

The number of patients carried and miles travelled has remained fairly constant since 1954. Continued use has been made of the hospital car service, and the voluntary drivers have rendered valuable assistance in helping the service to meet occasional peak demands without an increase in establishment. The voluntary escorts who accompany patients sent by rail have continued to render most valuable service, and as in the past we have had excellent co-operation from the staff of British Railways. The continued use of wireless control of ambulances has helped to keep empty-vehicle mileage at a minimum, and has added to the efficiency of the service when attending emergency calls.

The continued attendance of the members of the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Service at public functions, entertainment, and sports meetings has saved many demands upon the local authority service, and I wish to record my appreciation of their voluntary services."

No use has been made of the St. John and British Red Cross ambulances for any journey which properly belongs to the City Ambulance Service, since 1952.

TABLE OF AMBULANCE JOURNEYS, MILEAGE, ETC.
1957 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

		(1) <i>Total Journeys</i>	(2) <i>Patients Carried</i>	(3) <i>Accidents (included in 1)</i>	(4) <i>Total Mileage</i>
City Ambulances and Cars	1950	14,882	15,697	1,021	127,775
	1951	21,898	22,938	977	138,489
	1952	23,066	24,197	1,044	140,590
	1953	25,558	26,640	1,150	140,130
	1954	28,014	29,032	1,188	130,759
	1955	23,644	27,765	1,287	133,741
	1956	21,254	28,801	1,306	129,511
	1957	20,504	27,472	1,219	125,020
Hospital Car Service	1950	4,139	4,523	—	45,144
	1951	542	862	—	9,833
	1952	356	717	—	8,167
	1953	244	501	—	7,780
	1954	492	883	—	10,089
	1955	562	948	—	13,136
	1956	624	1,488	—	18,457
	1957	643	1,778	—	17,963

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1957

	TOTAL			LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births	590	515	1,105	563	492	1,055	27	23	50
Deaths (under one year)	15	6	21	15	5	20	—	1	1
*Infant Mortality	25.4	11.6	19.0	26.6	10.2	19.0	—	43.5	20.0

*i.e., Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
1	—	1	1	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT 9 A.M. G.M.T. AT HENRIETTA PARK

	1957	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Temperatures	Mean ...	43.2	42.9	49.8	48.9	51.7	60.3	62.9	61.0	56.1	52.6	43.7	40.7	51.1
	„ 55 yrs. Av.	40.4	40.4	43.2	47.4	53.2	58.1	61.5	61.1	56.6	50.8	44.4	41.5	49.9
	Highest	56.9	55.1	64.9	65.3	72.1	85.3	83.8	80.3	69.4	68.9	54.5	55.8	85.3
	Date ...	5	1	12	23	31	17	6	1	22	13	3	20	June 17
	Lowest	26.5	24.9	28.9	31.0	33.1	38.0	45.1	43.0	34.8	31.3	25.4	20.8	20.8
Rainfall	Date	25	16	4	12	6	12	11	30	30	20	24	17	Dec. 17
	Humidity	85	88	83	66	66	59	76	76	82	85	86	89	78
	Total in inches	2.42	2.74	2.19	.13	2.16	1.27	2.27	3.76	3.48	2.89	2.64	2.44	28.39
	No. Wet Days	20	22	17	2	10	7	19	15	18	14	9	18	171
	Mean of 90 yrs. No. Wet Days	2.83	2.27	2.12	2.10	2.16	2.07	2.55	2.88	2.58	3.17	3.03	3.11	30.87
Sunshine	Hours	40.1	75.7	95.8	171.3	230.5	301.6	158.1	174.6	115.7	90.6	64.9	47.9	1566.8
	Mean of 55 Yrs.	49.7	72.5	118.6	161.5	196.1	203.3	196.5	183.3	143.5	101.5	60.4	43.1	1530.0

Causes	Persons	M	F	-1		1-2		2-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-60		60-65		65-75		75-80		80-85		85-	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	19	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26. Ulcer Stomach and Duodenum	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital Malformations	6	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other Diseases	69	28	41	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. All other accidents	25	9	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35. Suicide	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36. Homicide, etc.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	966	436	530	14	6	3	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	4	7	11	32	25	28	29	47	25	113	113	69	96	60	84	52	131
Inward Transfers	43	22	21	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Outward Transfers	380	208	172	15	10	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	8	—	—	4	1	3	4	2	3	21	16	17	13	23	19	53	53	23	16	22	16	12	19
Public Inst. (Residents)	462	236	226	11	5	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	2	4	7	20	18	17	12	30	10	64	64	40	46	26	27	16	31

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1957

<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>At All Ages</i>		<i>Under 1</i>		1-2		3-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-64		65 and over	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Scarlet Fever	4	10	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	41	42	—	—	3	1	1	1	5	4	1	3	—	4	1	2	4	12	13	9	10	—
Erysipelas	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	22	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	6	5	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	198	200	4	1	42	37	47	44	85	99	14	14	6	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	83	95	12	7	17	15	19	18	34	44	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	29	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	1	3	5	5	17	5	4	1
Other Tuberculosis	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL NOTIFIED	370	423	17	12	64	55	73	65	127	152	17	30	13	32	3	33	10	13	31	19	15	12

NOTE:—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 8; an Analysis of Deaths according to age periods pages 38 and 39, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 22.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(and Chief Housing Inspector)

FOR THE YEAR 1957

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY COUNCIL

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my twenty-second Annual Report on the administration of the City regarding environmental hygiene.

The serious national economic situation had its effect on local government administration, particularly with regard to housing where progress in connection with the five years' slum clearance programme and the erection of new houses was seriously curtailed. This meant that a start on the Calton and Holloway redevelopment schemes was once more deferred.

Meat inspection was again maintained at 100 per cent. examination of carcasses and organs. The total number of animals slaughtered and examined (28,210), shewed a decrease of 1,335 compared with the 1956 returns. The fact that nearly twenty-two tons of meat was condemned is in itself an indication of the value to the public of Bath, of efficient meat inspection, a service which again necessitated considerable work at night and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

The inspection of food premises and the sampling of food was also maintained at a high level and nearly 800 samples of food and water were submitted for examination. Special attention was given to foods suspected as having caused food poisoning.

A report on the Clean Air Act was submitted to the Health Committee and is contained in this Annual Report. The fact that in this City nuisances from smoke are comparatively few gives no grounds for complacency and a smoke free City should be the ultimate aim.

Inspections of factories and shops which totalled 1,138 again revealed that the conditions under which the employees work were generally satisfactory.

No less than 1,323 complaints of various kinds were investigated.

Special experiments were carried out in connection with rodent control which involved the use of Warfarin as a bait when the maintenance treatment of sewers was undertaken.

Two District Inspectors resigned after comparatively short stays in Bath. W. E. Foster who had only been with the Corporation since July, 1956, left on the 12th June, 1957, to take up a post at Southport and R. C. Decent, who came to Bath on 18th July, 1955, left on 31st July, 1957, to take up an appointment at Helston. Repeated advertise-

ments failed to obtain satisfactory replacements for the vacancies and at 31.12.57 the Department was still under establishment and carrying on only under difficulties. (T. A. Hemmings, who had been undergoing training in the Department qualified as an Inspector in May, 1958 and was appointed to the staff as a District Public Health Inspector as from 1st June, 1958.)

At the request of various Government Departments and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, etc., arrangements were made for a number of officials from foreign countries to visit Bath to see our methods of administration. Among the countries from which officials came were—Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Uganda, Seychelle Islands, Phillipine Islands and Trinidad.

It again gives me much pleasure to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their continued support, to Dr. Weston for his valuable help and co-operation and to all members of the Staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ALBERT TYLER,

*Chief Public Health Inspector
and Chief Housing Inspector.*

AUGUST, 1958.

SECTION I.

HOUSING

Number of new houses and flats completed by the Local Authority during the year 1957:

TRADITIONAL TYPE HOUSES:

2 Bedroom	...	...	...	34
3 Bedroom	...	...	...	41

FLATS:

1 Bedroom	...	...	...	56
Bed/sitting Room	...	...	...	1

MAISONNETTES :

2 Bedroom	...	...	...	11
3 Bedroom	...	...	...	3
4 Bedroom	...	...	...	1

CONVERSIONS:

Flats	...	...	...	5
Maisonettes	...	...	...	4

The number of new dwellings provided by private enterprise, excluding conversions, was 207.

(I am indebted to the City Planning Officer for supplying the above information.)

Clearance Areas:

Pre-War Schemes:

Fourteen houses included in clearance areas confirmed before 1939, had not been demolished at 13.12.57, and all except one were still used for human habitation.

Post-War Schemes:

Snow Hill Area No. 1. Of the 131 houses included in the area 123 had been demolished at 31.12.57.

Snow Hill Area No. 2. Of the 76 houses included in the area 21 has been demolished at 31.12.57.

Calton Road:

Owing to the economic situation further consideration was again deferred.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished:

In Clearance Areas:

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	18	50	17
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	3	1
(3) Houses on land acquired under Housing Act	4	6	1

Not in Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Housing Acts	2	20	8
--	---	----	---

The Houses demolished to which the above figures refer were as follows:

In Clearance Areas:

3-15, Berkeley Street, 5/6, Clyde Buildings and 8-11, Dover Street. 5, 6, 7, 7a, Dover Street.

Not in Clearance Areas:

High Street Cottage, Lansdown Road and 14, Holloway.

B. Unfit Houses Closed:

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
(5) Under Housing Act and Local Government (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953	5	27	10
(6) Under Sections 3(1) and 3(2) Housing Act, 1949 and Sections 17 and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Housing Act	8	25	7

The Houses closed to which the above figures refer were:

9, Camden Cottages, 1 and 2, Downeys Place, 8, Margarets Hill, Walcot and 2, Pera Road.

Parts of Buildings closed were contained in the following premises:

Avon House, 26/27, Grove Street—(Flats 15 and 16), 1, Laura Place (basement), 6, Lower East Hayes (basement), 12a, Queens Place, Widcombe (basement), 27 and 48, Rivers Street (basement), Rosemount Cottage, Lyncombe Hill (basement).

In addition to these items one Closing Order made in respect of a basement was determined on works being carried out satisfactorily (16, Camden Crescent).

C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(8) After informal action by local authority	70	—
(9) After formal notice under—		
(a) Public Health Acts	23	—
(b) Housing Acts	—	—
(10) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and Sec. 24. Housing Act, 1957	—	—

Housing Acts, 1949-57

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Subject to certain conditions, local authorities may make grants to owners for the improvement or conversion of housing accommodation.

In view of publicity given in respect of such grants it is again noted how surprisingly few applications were received.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	71
Applications received	...	...	...	44
„ approved	...	...	...	39
„ refused	...	...	...	2
„ withdrawn	...	...	...	2
„ in abeyance	...	...	...	1

Included in the above are eleven applications in respect of conversions, providing thirty-six self-contained units of accommodation. Your Inspectors devoted a considerable amount of time in advising applicants at a preliminary stage before plans, specifications and applications were submitted. This approach often resulted in the submission of better planned and more economic schemes.

Housing Act, 1949

ADVANCES UNDER SECTION 4, HOUSING ACT, 1949

The Corporation made advances on the security of approved properties but with repayment at a fixed interest rate. It was probably due to the high rate of interest necessitated by the increase of the Bank Rate that the number of applications for advances decreased during the latter months of the year.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	130
Applications received	...	...	...	117
„ withdrawn	...	...	...	10
„ refused	...	...	...	1
Loans granted	...	...	...	106

Reports on the fitness of 112 properties were submitted and during the year forty-nine houses were made fit.

Overcrowding:

Number of visits	...	...	...	93
New cases found	...	...	...	23
Cases abated	...	...	...	56
Cases still to be abated	...	...	...	68

Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954

The provisions of the Act regarding certificates of disrepair ceased to operate after 31.8.57 having been repealed by the Rent Act, 1957.

During the period 1.1.57 to 31.8.57 no application for certificates of disrepair were received.

Rent Act, 1957

This Act came into force in July, and a significant proportion of time was taken up in dealing with enquiries from both landlords and tenants. Advice given was generally restricted to technical matters and the enquirers directed to the Town Clerk or Citizens Advice Bureau for other information. During the six months enquiries dealt with were:—

Properties in clearance areas or subject to formal Order (Section 2)	...	...	...	...	...	189
Form G. or Certificate or Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	127
Increases in rent	...	...	...	...	...	62
General enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	57
Total						435

By the end of the year fifty-three applications for Certificates of Disrepair had been received and dealt with as follows:—

No. of applications received	...	...	...	...	53
No. of applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	5
No. of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	1
No. of decisions to issue certificates—					
(a) in respect of some defects	...	...	...	...	42
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	5
No. of Undertakings given by Landlords to remedy defects					28
No. of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	18

(One Certificate was not issued as the defects were remedied following service of Form J.)

Housing Act, 1957

This Act came into operation on 1.9.57 and substantially consolidates all previous legislation relating to housing.

Inspections and Re-inspections in connection with:—

Acquisition of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	30
Applications for Council Houses	...	...	...	...	1,329
Applications for Grants under Housing Act, 1949					71
Applications for loans under Housing Act, 1949	...				130
Conditions in Corporation Houses	...	...			242
Housing conditions—Housing Act, 1936	...	...			1,155
Housing conditions—Public Health Act, 1936	...				2,074
Permitted number of occupants in dwelling houses					6
Certificates of Disrepair and Rent Act, 1957	...				435
Property Enquiries:—Information was supplied regarding notices, etc., in respect of 997 premises.					

Works carried out, etc.

Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	81
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	15
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	2
Lighting and ventilation provided					5
Paving repaired	...	...	...	...	24
Roofs, gutters, etc., repaired	...	...	...		102
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	...				41
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...		20
General repairs	...	...	...	...	137

SECTION II.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints:

Complaints investigated:—

In respect of food	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ Public Health contraventions	...				351
„ „ rodent control	...	...	...		622
„ „ other pests	...	...	...		321

Total 1,323

Controlled Tipping

A total of 127 visits were made to the controlled tipping sites at Kensington, Newton Road, West Twerton and Rush Hill. No evidence of infestation by rodents or other pests was observed thus indicating satisfactory methods of tipping, etc.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

No new applications for licences were received but three applications for renewal of licences were received and approved.

The site at Quarry Farm was again occupied to full capacity (fifty-two caravans) throughout the year.

Atmospheric Pollution:

Considerable trouble was experienced with numerous emissions of dark smoke from the chimneys of a large engineering works but following discussions with the management the firm in question consulted the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. A measure of improvement was effected but a change over from the use of raw coal to smokeless fuel would appear to be the best way of avoiding this particular problem.

Clean Air Act, 1956

The following Report on the above Act was submitted to the Health Committee:—

“MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

At a meeting of the Health (Sanitary and General Purposes) Sub-Committee held on the 11th September, 1956, consideration was given to a letter received from the Public Analyst enquiring whether the Council proposed to set up any SO₂ or rainwater collecting stations in the city to enable the quantity of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere to be measured having regard to certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The Sub-Committee deferred consideration of the matter pending reports from the Town Clerk and the Chief Public Health Inspector on certain provisions of the Act.

I now have pleasure in submitting my report:—

The main purposes of the Clean Air Act, which received the Royal Assent on 5th July, 1956, are:—

- (a) to prohibit the emission of dark smoke from chimneys, railway engines and vessels, subject to qualifications;
- (b) to prohibit the installation of new individual furnaces unless they are capable, so far as is practicable, of being operated without emitting smoke;
- (c) to require that the emission of grit and dust from existing industrial furnaces shall be minimised and that new industrial furnaces burning pulverised fuel or substantial quantities of other solid fuel shall be provided with grit-arresting equipment; and
- (d) to empower local authorities by order, subject to confirmation by the Minister concerned, to declare “smoke control areas” in which the emission of smoke from chimneys will constitute an offence.

Broadly speaking the first three of the foregoing provisions deal with industry and are not expected to come into force until early in 1958. The fourth is concerned with smoke from domestic and commercial premises, both of which are already covered by the general prohibition on the emission of dark smoke.

For the present, therefore, I propose to discuss only (d).

Smoke Control Areas:

The establishment of smoke control areas is aimed at the prevention of smoke from domestic houses and must not be confused with "smokeless zones" a number of which have been established during the last few years by authorities which have secured the necessary powers in local Acts, e.g., City of London, Manchester, Bradford, etc.

These large smokeless zones have largely been confined to dwelling houses, shops, hotels, offices, etc. Very few industrial premises have been included and complete smokelessness is being attained by the use of smokeless fuels or improved appliances for burning coal in large central heating plants. Later on, it is expected that industrial plants will be brought into the smokeless zones. Under the Clean Air Act, any local authority may declare a "smoke control area", subject to the confirmation of the Order by the Minister. When the Order has been approved and has come into operation, it will be an offence for any smoke to be emitted in the area. The penalty is a fine not exceeding £10. The Order may make different provisions for different parts of the area, may apply only to specified classes of buildings or may exempt for a given period certain buildings or class of buildings. The Minister is also empowered to exempt any class of fireplace if it is of a type that allows coal to be used without the emission of smoke. This is in order to meet the possibility of a smoke reducing appliance being developed which could be used almost smokelessly. The procedure to be followed by local authorities desirous of establishing a smoke control area is set out in the First Schedule to the Act.

The Act provides that the local authority shall repay to the owner or occupier of a private dwelling seven tenths of the expenditure incurred on adaptations of fireplaces in such dwellings and may, if they think fit, repay the whole of the expenditure. A Government Grant is payable towards the expenses incurred by local authorities in this connection, and in practice three tenths of the cost of adaptations is payable by owners or occupiers of private dwellings, three tenths by the local authority and four tenths by the Government. The local authority may, at their discretion, make grants towards the cost of necessary adaptations in churches, chapels and charitable institutions but no Government grant is payable towards any expenditure they may incur thereby.

The extent to which smoke control areas may be established will depend not only on the desire of local authorities to establish such areas but on the supply and distribution of smokeless fuels including gas and electricity.

If, therefore, there is an excessive number of applications by local authorities for Orders to establish smoke control areas, the Minister may have to exercise some form of selection to keep pace with the available supplies of smokeless fuels.

Is a Smoke Control Area necessary in Bath?

In my opinion, it is essential that Bath should establish a smoke control area. Most of its buildings are constructed in Bath stone which is so susceptible to deterioration as a result of exposure to atmospheric pollution. (Recent works on the Abbey, Circus and other buildings is evidence of this.) Furthermore, the City, surrounded as it is by hills, lies in a basin with the result that during periods of high humidity, the smoke from buildings forms a pall which retains the pollution at a low level and often for long periods, during which time, soot, sulphur and tar may be deposited on buildings. In addition inhalation of smoke polluted air by human beings may have very harmful effect.

Which area of the City should be the subject of a smoke control area?

First of all, I think the area should not be too large; but having secured effective control within that area, steps should be immediately taken to extend it.

As a start, therefore, I would suggest an area bounded:—

On the North by George Street and a line proceeding due east to a point on the River Avon opposite Grove Street.

On the South and East by the River Avon, and on the West by Marlborough Lane.

How should the area be planned?

- (1) The proposed area should be carefully studied and its boundaries considered, keeping in mind any subsequent extension which may be deemed necessary.
- (2) All buildings within the area should be surveyed to ascertain the number and types of various domestic heating appliances and central heating plants which would require to be adapted or converted.
- (3) Estimate the amount of fuel and equipment necessary and the cost of conversion.
- (4) Arrange for discussions with the representative of the South Western Gas and Electricity Boards and the distributors of solid fuel.
- (5) A special consultative committee should be appointed to deal with the many problems which will arise.

Keeping the public informed:

It is most essential that right from the start, the owners and occupiers of buildings within the proposed area be kept informed of the Corporation's intentions in the matter. It should be explained to them by circulars and, if necessary, public meetings, why a smoke control area is deemed to be necessary and what it involves and emphasising the need for reducing pollution of the atmosphere. Propaganda for clean air in general and not only in the proposed area should be carried out on a wide scale not omitting schools, hotels and industrial establishments.

(N.B.) It should be a good incentive to a scheme if the Corporation arranged now for all buildings under its control to use only smokeless fuel in approved appliances.

It is considered advisable that a smoke controlled area should come into operation during the summer months. This would allow the conversion of appliances to be undertaken at a time when such appliances are normally not in use and the demand for smokeless fuel would be gradual.

SO₂ and Rainwater Collecting Stations:

As mentioned at the commencement of this Report, your instructions to me to prepare a report arose from a letter received from the Public Analyst enquiring whether the Council proposed to set up any SO₂ and rainwater collecting stations to enable the quantity of the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere to be measured having regard to certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The provisions referred to are contained in Section 4 (a) of the Act and reads as follows:—

“Regulations made by the Minister may in such cases as may be prescribed by the regulations impose requirements as to:—

- (a) providing and installing apparatus for the purpose of indicating or recording (or indicating and recording) the density or darkness of smoke emitted from any furnace in any building or any furnace or any boiler or industrial plant, not being a furnace in a building or of facilitating the observation of smoke so emitted with a view to ascertaining its density or darkness.”

So far, the Minister has not issued any Regulations and in the circumstances you may feel that consideration of this matter may be deferred, particularly in view of the words “may in such cases as may be prescribed” contained in the first sentence of Section 4 of the Act.

As far as I have been able to ascertain approximately 265 local authorities in the British Isles have set up stations of this kind and so far as industrial areas are concerned the records obtained have probably been useful.

The cost of installing such stations is not excessive, probably £50 per station and in a City such as Bath, two or probably three stations would be sufficient. It would be necessary to arrange for someone to take routine samples which would have to be submitted for analysis. The number of samples would amount to twelve or twenty-four per annum, per station. The cost of analysis would probably be £2 10s. 6d. or £3 3s. per sample. Should you deem it necessary to go further into the matter a more detailed report could be prepared.

The only authorities in the South-West which have SO₂ deposit gauges in use are Bristol—eight, Exeter—one.

ALBERT TYLER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Flooding:

Serious flooding occurred in February, 1957, and a twenty minute freak storm on the afternoon of Monday, 12th August, 1957, caused considerable damage to household and business premises, particularly in the Widcombe and Prior Park Road area, where a number of shops and houses were flooded to a depth of several feet. On this occasion Larkhall escaped flooding which was said to be due to the success of the temporary flood relief scheme in that area.

Nuisances from Noise:

Year by year sees an increase in the number of complaints received regarding noises said to affect the comfort and health of people, particularly when occurring during the night, or early hours of the morning; but at present such nuisances are not remediable under the Public Health Acts. Nevertheless, all complaints of this kind were investigated and in every case a tactful approach by the inspector resulted in active co-operation by the persons concerned who took appropriate action to minimise or prevent such nuisances recurring. They included noises from high speed fans, refrigerating plant motors, testing of mechanical equipment, unloading of lorries, movement of trollies, etc.

Keeping of Animals and Poultry:

No less than sixty-six visits were made to premises in which it had been alleged, that cats, dogs, rabbits, pigs or poultry were so kept as to be a nuisance. In some cases it was observed that elderly persons were keeping too many cats or dogs inside their homes under conditions which were prejudicial to health. In one case no less than twenty-seven cats were found in a small four roomed cottage. In Corporation houses it is a condition of tenancy that not more than one dog and/or cat is permitted. As in previous years there was excellent co-operation with Inspection Senior, R.S.P.C.A., in cases where cruelty was suspected.

Works Completed, Nuisances Abated, etc.:—

Accumulations removed	....	....	41
Animals and poultry nuisances abated	....	....	24
Cleansing of dirty premises	....	....	9
Defective sewers repaired	....	....	18
Drains repaired	....	....	64
„ unstopped	....	....	71
„ reconstructed	....	....	22
Dustbins provided	....	....	15
Pests (see page 72)			
Public conveniences (see page 75)			
Smoke nuisance industrial	....	....	4
„ „ domestic	....	....	1
Water pollution abated	....	....	2
Water supply reinstated	....	....	1

SECTION III.

INSPECTION AND SAMPLING OF FOOD

Registration of Food Premises (Food and Drugs Act)

	<i>Newly Registered</i>	<i>Discon- tinued</i>	<i>Total now registered</i>
Preparation or Manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	3	3	64
Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	—	—	5
Sale of Ice-cream	22	2	263
Storage of ice-cream intended for sale	—	—	1

Merchandise Marks Act, 1953:

Observations were kept on various food shops to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act were complied with but no contravention was detected.

Inspections and Re-inspections, re:—

Accumulations of offensive materials	....	....	....	....	....	240
Common Lodging houses	..	....	....	....	....	6
Controlled Tipping	....	....	....	....	....	127
Drainage inspection	....	....	....	....	....	848
Drain Testing (Smoke—84. Chemical—43. Colour—87)	....	....	....	....	....	214
Fairgrounds	....	....	....	....	....	12
Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	....	116
Insect Pest Control	....	....	....	....	....	103
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	....	....	....	....	....	66
Markets	....	....	....	....	....	61
Nuisance in respect of noise	....	....	....	....	....	32
Offensive trades	....	....	....	....	....	11
Provision of Dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	48
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	53
Public conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	158
Rivers (3), Canal (1), Brooks (8)—pollution of	....	....	....	....	....	12
Rodent Control (including 8,556 by Rodent Operators)	....	....	....	....	....	8,731
Schools (18), Cinemas (4) and other Public Buildings (30)	....	....	....	....	....	52
Smoke nuisances (Industrial—41, Domestic 12)	....	....	....	....	....	53
Swimming Baths	....	....	....	....	....	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	43
Water supplies	....	....	....	....	....	131
						<hr/> 11,122 <hr/>

Civic Exhibition:

A Civic Exhibition was held in the Pavilion during February, 1957, and included several stands at which exhibits, posters, etc., were displayed and a number of films shewn illustrating the various activities of the Health Department. The fact that over 12,000 people visited the exhibition during the four days and evenings it was open may have been an indication that the general population is interested in civic affairs and it is hoped that they found much of educational and practical interest.

Food Hygiene:

Talks on food hygiene, film shows and the use of posters again formed part of our programme in the food hygiene campaign and included talks and film shows to the Institution of Managers of Catering Institutes, Domestic Science College Students and various Women's Guilds.

It is now over ten years since a national campaign in food hygiene was started and nearly three years since the Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation but it is evident from the number of contraventions observed in 1957, that routine inspection of food premises is still necessary. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence of improvement in the type and construction of premises, the provision of suitable washing facilities, the clothing and habits of food handlers, the use of detergents and sterilants and the protection of foods on display. Outside catering, e.g., at recreation grounds, sports meetings, etc., calls for strict supervision in view of the potential risks of contamination arising from conditions under which food may be exposed to climatic conditions, and in the case of the Recreation Ground, the Corporation might consider the erection of a

permanent building, provided with all the modern requirements for use as a cafe or restaurant. The extensive use of the Recreation Ground not only calls for such a scheme but would probably be an asset to all concerned.

Inspections and Re-inspections

Bakchouses	79
Butchers shops	166
Canteens and kitchens (including Cafes, hotels and restaurants)	294
Cattle Market	51
Confectioners	111
Dairies—36, Pasteurising plant—20	56
Examination of Foodstuffs	635
Fishmongers and Poulterers	41
Food preparing premises and cooked meat shops	170
Food poisoning investigations	28
Food sampling:	
Food and Drugs Act samples	218
Ice-cream	129
Milk for bacteriological examination	189
„ biological examination	5
Food vehicles	34
Fried Fish shops	27
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	118
Grocers and Provision Merchants	306
Ice-cream (places of manufacture)	46
Ice-cream (vendors premises)	183
Licensed premises	42
Meat depots	41
Merchandise Marks Act	120
Milk distribution	75
Provision Market	74
Slaughterhouses (Private—1,222), (Bacon factory—319)	1,541
Water Sampling	181
	<hr/>
	4,960

Food Complaints:

Received and investigated	29
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Contraventions Dealt With:

Clothing lockers or other suitable facilities not provided	41
Constant hot water supply not provided	102
Cracked, chipped and dirty crockery, etc.,	7
Dirty food vehicles	2
Drying facilities not available	1
Faulty handling or wrapping of food	17
First aid materials not provided	103
General defects	105
Hand washing notices not displayed	20
Inadequate protection of foodstuffs	77
Intervening ventilated space to sanitary accommodation not provided	19
Lighting inadequate	2
Nail brushes not provided	27
Personal hygiene	11
Receptacles for food not provided	25
Receptacles for refuse not provided	33
Repair of general defects	105
Rooms or apparatus dirty	92
Sinks not provided	61
Smoking while handling food	1
Soap and towels not provided	131
Sterilants not in use	37
Ventilation inadequate	27
Wash-basins not provided	82

1,053

Conditions in Public Houses:

In March, 1950, I submitted to the Health Committee a report on "Investigations into Conditions in Public Houses—with special reference to Sanitary Conditions".

Of 156 premises surveyed schedules of defects were served in respect of 142 of which seventy-one have been complied with and seven premises have been closed. With regard to the sixty-four schedules not yet completed most are in respect of premises whose future use over a long period cannot be fully determined until the Corporation has reached final conclusions regarding the siting of public houses.

Since issuing an interim report in 1952, the following improvements have been secured:—

New or additional washing up sinks provided	....	....	....	8
Constant hot water available by installation of water heaters	....	....	....	5
Rooms redecorated	....	....	....	44
Ventilation improved	....	....	....	20
Floors repaired	....	....	....	1
Ceilings repaired	....	....	....	1
Glass-washing machines installed	....	....	....	2
Pipes leading from drip trough to beer cellar disconnected	....	....	....	1
Lead beer pipes replaced by plastic pipes	....	....	....	9

(It has been noted that an increasing use is being made of plastic beer pipes which are easier to clean and also to assess their condition. Being much more flexible they permit licensees to change from one barrel to another in less time than with metal or glass pipes.)

Cellars:

Ceiled	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Doors provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Limewashed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Refrigerating fans installed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4

Sanitary Accommodation for the Use of Customers:

Additional W.C.'s provided (Males 12, Females 15)	....	....	....	27
Glazed urinals in place of unsuitable material	....	....	....	9
Additional urinal accommodation provided	....	....	....	5
Flushing apparatus improved	....	....	....	3
Intervening ventilated space provided or made effective	....	....	....	10
Adequate separation provided	....	....	....	2
Entrances to sanitary accommodation screened	....	....	....	8
Lighting improved	....	....	....	9
Suitable indication signs provided	....	....	....	2
Other defects remedied in sanitary conveniences	....	....	....	9
Washbasins provided (Males 12, Females 10)	....	....	....	22
Towels (Males 7, Females 3)	....	....	....	10
Soap (Males 7, Females 4)	....	....	....	11
Premises at which hot water provided to washbasins	....	....	....	7

(It has been noted that more breweries have provided washing facilities for their customers—unfortunately some customers abuse these amenities and frequently the District Public Health Inspector has been informed of soap and towels having been stolen and deliberate damage done to sanitary convenience fittings, etc.)

Additional premises using sterilising detergents	9
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Food Poisoning:

No outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year but four single cases were confirmed, viz:—

CASE No. 1. A male child aged three months was admitted to a nursery and as a result of a rectal swab being taken (a normal procedure with new entrants)—the presence of salmonella—typhimurium was discovered. It was apparent that the infection must have arisen in the area from which the child had been brought and the information was, therefore, passed to the Medical Officer of Health of the area in question.

CASE No. 2. A girl aged eleven months was admitted to hospital and found to be suffering from salmonella infection. Exhaustive enquiries resulted in suspicion being directed to dried milk but laboratory tests carried out on the unconsumed portion still remaining in the tin proved negative.

CASE No. 3. Notification was received that a boy aged three years was suffering from salmonella infection but on visiting his home it was found that the family were on holiday and in the circumstances the information was passed on to the Medical Officer of Health of the area to which the family had gone.

CASE No. 4. A girl aged one-and-a-half years had bouts of diarrhoea over a period of five days. A doctor was called in and following treatment submitted a specimen of the child's faeces to the laboratory where salmonella typhimurium was isolated. Following detailed investigations, specimens of faeces, urine and sawdust from a cage in which tame mice were kept were sent to the laboratory; as also was a sample of flaked rice but all the results were negative. Enquiries were also made of two children who had been in close contact with the patient and a specimen of faeces was obtained from each of the children but again with negative results.

In addition to the above confirmed cases, other instances of suspected food poisoning were as follows:—

CASE No. 5. A man aged twenty-nine years and his sister aged seventeen years had bouts of diarrhoea over a period of three days but had not consulted a doctor until the third day. It was also found that a close contact, in the same house, a girl aged one year suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting. Specimens of the man's faeces were examined at the laboratory but no intestinal pathogens isolated. Investigations failed to reveal any specific food which may have caused the illness and it is possible that the infection may have been contracted when the patient was on holiday two weeks previously.

CASE No. 6. Several pupils at a local school complained of feeling sick after eating cheese biscuits and from the investigations carried out over a wide area, it appeared that a particular form of cheese biscuit might be suspect but chemical and bacteriological examination gave negative results.

CASE No. 7. A man aged thirty-four years, his wife and three children (eight, seven and five) and a married couple (thirty-two and twenty-six) all suffered from sickness which they believed to have been caused by crab fish paste they had eaten with a recent meal. The remains of the fish paste and a similar tin purchased from the shop at which the original jar had been obtained, were submitted to the laboratory but no organisms of the food poisoning group isolated.

CASE No. 8. A family of four partook of lunch at a restaurant and three were subsequently affected by diarrhoea and vomiting but had fully recovered by the evening of the same day. It was ascertained, however, that a very large number of people had eaten similar lunches at this restaurant on the same day without any after effects and as a result of our investigations it was assumed that the persons in question had been affected through some other source.

CASE No. 9. A woman and her son became ill following a meal which included boiled bacon, and both recovered within a couple of days. It appeared from enquiries that the bacon after boiling had been kept for three days under unsatisfactory conditions which resulted in the bacon becoming stale and probably rancid.

CASE No. 10. One patient and eighteen members of the female staff at a hospital, including the Matron, were affected with diarrhoea and vomiting. The diarrhoea was of short duration but bouts of sickness occurred for three or four days. Investigations failed to trace any connection with food.

CASE No. 11. The proprietor of a local restaurant sought advice regarding suspected food poisoning of himself and his wife, who became ill after eating tuna fish sandwiches. The unconsumed portion of the fish was sent to the laboratory but no food poisoning organisms was isolated. Sixteen other tins of crab meat were examined about this time with negative results.

CASE No. 12. A doctor notified a case of suspected staphylococcal food poisoning in a boy aged six years who had a very sudden attack of diarrhoea and vomiting. A specimen of the patient's faeces was found to contain a strain of Cl. Welchii. The doctor suspected sausage eaten with lunch at a restaurant in a nearby town but exhaustive enquiries failed to reveal any information which might confirm the cause of the illness.

Of the twelve incidents investigated, in only six was any particular foodstuff suspected and in none of these did laboratory tests confirm the suspicion.

(B) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

The number of samples submitted for analysis was 222 which represented approximately 2.77 per 1,000 of population. Six of the samples or approximately 2.7 per cent were reported as not genuine, viz:—

No. 75. A loaf of bread contained a number of dark streaks which on analysis were found to be oil (not mineral oil) indicating lack of care at the bakery. Investigations revealed that cotton seed oil had overflowed into a dough mixer and the company concerned was advised to exercise more care.

No. 81. A sample of pork sausages was found to be deficient in meat to the extent of 15.4 per cent. Follow-up samples were found to be genuine.

No. 90. A custard powder sold as specially prepared oxydised farina flavour and colour was found on analysis to have a base of potato starch instead of maize starch. A letter was sent to the manufacturers who had in the meantime amended the labels on this product.

No. 133. A sample of quinine and iron tonic did not have a declaration on the label as to standard and while the contents complied with the Food and Drugs Act, there had been an infringement of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1941. The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to the omission.

No. 134. A sample of beef suet was deficient in beef suet to the extent of two per cent. Follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory.

No. 147. A sample of chopped chicken contained only 86 per cent chicken and the presence of other ingredients was not declared. It was suggested to the manufacturers that the article should be labelled "Chopped Prime Chicken with other ingredients" but they contended that similar products were imported into this country without the suggested re-wording. They further stated that they would discuss the matter with the Food Manufacturers' Federation with a view to establishing a standard to be agreed with the Public Analysts' Association and other authorities dealing with the matter.

Two samples of pork sausages were found to contain a slight excess of preservative (SO_2). Follow-up samples were satisfactory.

No sample of milk was reported as below the presumptive standard.

The following articles were examined by the Public Analyst in connection with investigations into suspected food-poisoning:—

No. 22. Pear drops. The sweets were of poor quality and contained amyl acetate which though a normal ingredient may cause sickness, nausea and diarrhoea in some sensitive persons, but the sweets were not unfit for human consumption.

No. 47. Some tins of lunch tongue were suspect. The meat and cans showed slight staining and the gelatine had liquified indicating that the contents were not sterile. A number of tins were condemned.

No. 48. A cheese confectionery was suspected as having caused food poisoning but analysis did not reveal any harmful ingredients.

No. 49. A number of iced sponge cakes had unusual spots on the surface and were the subject of complaint. Analysis revealed that the spots consisted of sugar but there was some contamination by soot and dust, etc., which may have occurred after purchase.

No. 82. A sample of crab paste was suspected as having caused food poisoning but this was not borne out by analysis. The sample contained lead to the extent of eight parts per million but this is not considered excessive in this type of food.

No. 83. A complaint was received regarding a peculiar taste in a sample of butter but on analysis it was found to be fit for human consumption.

Details of the various samples submitted for analysis are set out in the following table and it may be noted that no less than 131 different types of food and drugs were examined:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Samples Informal</i>	<i>Examined Formal</i>	<i>Samples Informal</i>	<i>Adulterated Formal</i>
Angelica—dried	1	—	—	—
Aspic Jelly powder	1	—	—	—
Beans in tomato sauce	1	—	—	—
Beef loaf	1	—	—	—
Beef suet	2	—	1	—
Beer—bitter	—	6	—	—
Blanc Mange powder	1	—	—	—
Brandy	—	1	—	—
Bread	1	—	—	—
Butter	2	—	—	—
Cake Mix	1	—	—	—
Candied chestnut spread	1	—	—	—
Cereal food	1	—	—	—
Cheese processed	3	—	—	—
Cheese popcorn	1	—	—	—
Cheese—flavoured popcorn	1	—	—	—
Cheese spread—with onion	1	—	—	—
Cherries in syrup	3	—	—	—
Cherries—glace	1	—	—	—
Chicken bouillon	1	—	—	—
Chicken	2	—	1	—
Chili sauce	1	—	—	—
Chocolate—drinking	2	—	—	—
Chocolate sponge mixture	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	1	—	—	—
Coffee	1	—	—	—
Coffee and chicory essence	3	—	—	—
Condensed milk	1	—	—	—
Confectionery—tart	1	—	—	—
Crab meat (tinned)	3	—	—	—
Cream—double Devon	1	—	—	—
Creamed sago pudding	1	—	—	—
Crumpets	1	—	—	—
Crystalized ginger	1	—	—	—
Cup cakes—lemon flavour	1	—	—	—
Currants	1	—	—	—
Curry powder	1	—	—	—
Dandelion and burdock—beverage	1	—	—	—
Dessert sweet	1	—	—	—
Drink flavouring—linic	1	—	—	—
Eggs—frozen	—	1	—	—
Figs	1	—	—	—
Fish dressing	1	—	—	—
Fish paste—crab	1	—	—	—
Flour—Self raising	2	—	—	—
Gin	—	2	—	—
Glycerinc, lemon and ipccacuana	1	—	—	—
Gravy improver	1	—	—	—
Ground ginger	1	—	—	—
Ham and beef roll	1	—	—	—
Ham and chicken gelatine	1	—	—	—
Ham and tongue paste	1	—	—	—
Honeycomb mould	1	—	—	—
Ice-cream	8	—	—	—
Icing	1	—	—	—
Jam	2	—	—	—

<i>Article</i>				<i>Samples Informal</i>	<i>Examined Formal</i>	<i>Samples Informal</i>	<i>Adulterated Formal</i>
Lemon barley	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Lemon curd	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Lemon flavouring	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Lemon juice	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Lemon powder	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Lemon squash	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Lemonade	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Malt vinegar	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
„ (distilled)	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Maple and walnut jellycream	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Marzipan fruits	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Meat extract	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Meat paste	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Meat and tomatoes—tinned	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Meat pie	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Milk	....	....	....	1	2	—	—
Mincemeat	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Minced meat loaf	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Mint sauce	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Mushroom soup	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Mustard—continental	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Nutmeg	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Nuts (cashou)	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Olive oil	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Onion sauce	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Oranges	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Ox tongue spread	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Pate de Foie truffe	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Patum peperium	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Ready meal	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Pears	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Pear drops	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Peas	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Peel	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Pepper	....	....	....	6	—	—	—
Piccalilli	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Pickle—sweet	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Plum tomatoes	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Polonies	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Pork roll—stuffed	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Potato salad	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Prunes	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Quinine and Iron tonic	....	....	....	1	—	1	—
Raspberries	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Robsoup	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Robsweet	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Rolls—bread	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Roly Poly pudding	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Rum	....	....	....	—	1	—	—
Salad cream	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Salmon—pink	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Salmon spread	....	....	....	2	—	—	—
Salted peanuts	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Sardines	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Savoury straws	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Shrimps	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Silds in oil	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Sausages—pork	....	....	....	11	2	—	1
Soup—vegetable	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Spicc (mixed)	....	....	....	1	—	—	—
Sponge mixture	....	....	....	1	—	—	—

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Samples Informal</i>	<i>Examined Formal</i>	<i>Samples Informal</i>	<i>Adulterated Formal</i>
Stewed steak	3	—	—	—
Stewed steak with gravy	2	—	—	—
Strawberries	1	—	—	—
Sultanas	3	—	—	—
Sweets—confectionery	1	—	—	—
Sweet corn	1	—	—	—
Sweetmeat—sandwich praline	1	—	—	—
Tea	4	—	—	—
Tongue	1	—	—	—
Treatment for tobacco habit	1	—	—	—
Trout—smoked	1	—	—	—
Vanilla flavour	2	—	1	—
Whisky	—	4	—	—
Totals	179	19	4	1

(C) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS
MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Exclgng Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs at Bacon Factory	Others	Horses	TOTAL
Number killed (if known)	2,756	357	1,218	5,525	13,109	5,245	—	28,210
Number inspected	2,756	357	1,218	5,525	13,109	5,245	—	28,210
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci								
Whole carcases condemned	1	3	8	8	20	8	—	48
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	605	144	5	278	1,229	697	—	2,958
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	21.99	41.18	1.07	5.18	9.53	13.44	—	10.66
Tuberculosis only								
Whole carcases condemned	6	5	3	—	9	—	—	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	95	54	—	—	382	54	—	585
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.66	16.53	0.25	—	2.98	1.03	—	2.16
Cysticercosis								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	21
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	18	*2	—	—	—	—	—	20
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Visits to examine meat ... **1,222**

Weight of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption:—

11 Tons 5 Cwts. 0 Qrs. 3½ Lbs.

Two goats were slaughtered and examined. Both were condemned because of emaciation.

BACON FACTORY

Visits to examine meat ... **319**

Weight of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption:—

10 Tons 12 Cwts. 2 Qrs. 25 Lbs.

*One carcase and its organs was condemned on account of Oedema. Cysticercus bovis was a localised secondary condition.

BACON FACTORY

	<i>Baconers</i>	<i>Porkers</i>	<i>Boars</i>	<i>Sows</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of pigs killed	10,629	663	32	1,785	13,109

Conditions rendering Carcase Meat and Organs Unfit for Human Consumption

DISEASE OR CONDITION:	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
Abscesses	993 (1)
Abnormal odour	17
Actinomycosis	38
Arthritis	34
Bruising	394
Cirrhosis	26
Congestion	192
Contaminated	46
Decomposition	20
Emaciation (pathological)	310 (1)
Hydronephrosis	203 $\frac{3}{4}$
Inflammation	3,410
Leukaemia	104 (1)
Mastitis	307
Melanosis	54
Metaplasia	7
Metritis (acute septic)	227 (1)
Milk spots	210
Moribund	1,916 (9)
Necrosis	67
Nephritis	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oedema	30
Parasitic	203
Peritonitis (acute septic)	739 (2)
Pyæmia	612 (2)
Septicæmia	768 (2)
Swine erysipelas	400 (1)
TUBERCULOSIS	12,317 (9)
Tumours	68
Urticaria	12
	23,825 (29)

Total 10 Tons 12 Cwts. 2 Qrs. 25 Lbs.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases where it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcase and its organs.

RECORD OF INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER DISEASES IN PIGS SLAUGHTERED AND EXAMINED AT
LOCAL BACON FACTORY—1938—1957

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942 Jan. to July	Slaughtering discontinued from July, 1942, until October, 1949.										1949 Oct. to Dec.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	TOTAL Over period broken of 12½ years
No. of pigs killed and examined	13,472	15,978	22,748	14,794	5,889								3,092	15,995	17,973	20,506	20,759	22,134	19,212	14,451	13,109	220,112			
All diseases except Tuberculosis																									
Whole carcasses	75	147	92	17	24							0	29	15	28	35	24	29	22	20	557				
Parts or Organs condemned	1,020	2,259	1,250	486	113							42	299	745	813	1,205	1,875	1,433	1,484	1,229	14,253				
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with di- sease other than T.B.	8.6%	15.0%	5.9%	3.4%	2.3%							1.35%	2.0%	4.2%	4.1%	5.97%	8.58%	7.61%	10.42%	9.53%	6.73%				
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcass condemned	62	106	63	34	26							10	39	49	30	20	21	13	7	9	489				
Parts or Organs condemned	1,639	2,186	2,401	1,413	467							152	909	1,128	905	853	853	921	585	362	14,794				
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with T.B.	12.6%	14.3%	10.8%	9.7%	8.37%							5.2%	5.9%	6.55%	4.56%	4.25%	3.95%	4.86%	4.10%	2.98%	6.94%				
NOTES OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, ETC.					Only half year as slaughter- ing was discon- tinued.							Only three months as slaughter- ing did not com- mence until October.	Eleven pigs were dead on arrival at the factory and two others were wholly condemned owing to multi- ple injuries.	113 pigs admitted to slaugh- terhouse after con- tact with cases of Swine Fever.											

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MEAT DEPOTS AND SHOPS

Conditions rendering Carcase Meat and Organs Unfit for Human Consumption

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
DISEASE:	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Abscesses	1,911	223	4	3½	39
Actinomycosis	—	56	—	—	—
Angioma	200	222	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	17
Bruising	—	700 (1)	—	—	—
Carcinoma	68	—	—	—	31
Cirrhosis	159	63	—	4	70½
Cysticercus Bovis	318	1	—	—	—
Cysticercus Ovis	—	—	—	1	—
Decomposition	24	—	—	5	430 (1)
Degeneration	—	14	—	—	—
Degeneration (Fatty)	14	—	—	—	2½
Distomatosis	2,889½	847	—	16½	14
Emaciation (Pathological)	—	—	—	80 (2)	68 (1)
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	1
Fever	—	—	80 (1)	40 (1)	383 (5)
Fibrosis	5	—	—	—	—
Fractures	—	180	—	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	—	—	2	6
Immaturity	—	—	24 (1)	40 (2)	—
Inflammation	107	20½	5	29	496½
Jaundice	—	—	65 (1)	—	—
Mastitis	—	—	—	—	20
Necrosis	28½	6	—	—	80
Necrosis (Bacilliary)	70	10	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	2
Oedema	242 (1)	958 (2)	133 (3)	156 (3)	—
Parasitic (other than those specifically mentioned)	98	43	¼	321¾	753½
Pericarditis	9	—	—	—	69
Peritonitis	—	4	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	65
Pneumonia	16	—	—	4	445 (1)
Pyæmia (Umbilical)	—	—	60 (1)	—	—
Septicæmia or toxæmia	—	—	60 (1)	—	—
Strongyli	16	—	—	24	—
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	20
TUBERCULOSIS	6,554 (6)	3,938 (5)	410 (3)	—	568
	12,729 (7)	7,285½ (8)	841¼ (11)	726¾ (8)	3,581 (8)

Two goats were condemned because of emaciation. Their total weight was 40 lbs.

Total 25,203½ lbs. or 11 Tons 5 Cwts. 0 Qtrs. 3½ Lbs.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases where it was found necessary to condemn the whole of the carcase and its organs.

A calf sent to Bath Market on the 4th September, 1957, was subsequently slaughtered in Bath and found to be affected with tuberculosis. Information was sent to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and on the 13th September, 1957, a reply was received stating that the dam of this calf had been traced and arrangements made for its slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order.

This was a typical example of the manner by which the spread of tuberculosis may be prevented as a result of co-operation.

	<i>Period Jan., 1938 to July, 1942 (4½ years)</i>	<i>Period Oct., 1949 to Dec., 1957 (8¼ years)</i>	<i>Broken period of 12¼ years)</i>
Number of pigs killed	72,881	152,476	225,357
Carcases wholly condemned on account of Tuberculosis	291 (= 0.39 per cent)	198 (= 0.13 per cent)	489 (= 0.217 per cent)
Carcases wholly condemned on account of diseases OTHER than Tuberculosis	355 (= 0.48 per cent)	210 (= 0.13 per cent)	565 (= 0.25 per cent)

It is interesting to note that the percentage of pigs condemned on account of tuberculosis in the 1938-42 period was three times greater than the number condemned during the 1949-57 period.

The percentage of carcasses wholly condemned on account of diseases other than tuberculosis during the 1938-42 period was over three-and-a-half times the percentage condemned during the 1949-57 period.

Slaughterhouses:

In February, 1957, slaughtering was resumed at Old Orchard, Walcot Street, after a lapse of seventeen years. This resulted in a large decrease in the number of animals killed at the slaughterhouse in Weymouth Street, Walcot. Four other slaughterhouses (one at Millbrook Place, Widcombe, one at Weymouth Street, Walcot, and two in Back Street) were also used, in addition to that at the bacon factory.

There was again no indication of legislation being introduced to control the hours of slaughtering, with the result that slaughtering was again carried on in the late evenings as well as on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

The number of slaughtermen licensed by the Corporation was thirty-two.

The Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

This Order which came into operation on the 1st June, 1957, prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or poultry and requires that only approved boiling plants shall be used, such plants to be licensed by the local authority and periodically inspected. The object of these restrictions is to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease.

Licences applied for	....	5
„ granted	....	5
„ refused	....	—

Atrophic Rhinitis:

The practice of examining approximately ten per cent of the heads of pigs slaughtered at the bacon factory to ascertain if evidence of atrophic rhinitis was present, was discontinued on 30th September, 1957, at the request of the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	<i>Baconers</i>	<i>Porkers</i>	<i>Boars</i>	<i>Sows</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Number of pigs killed at Bacon Factory	10,629	663	32	1,785	13,109
(b) Number of heads examined (including 308 condemned on account of tuberculosis and other diseases)	1,016	7	—	152	1,175

The practice had been carried on for just over three years (August, 1954 to September, 1957) and the total results over this period were as follows:—

	<i>Baconers</i>	<i>Porkers</i>	<i>Boars</i>	<i>Sows</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Number of pigs killed at Bacon Factory	44,527	3,383	163	7,280	55,353
(b) Number of heads examined (including 1,430 condemned on account of tuberculosis and other diseases)	6,124	73	9	806	7,012

Although over seven thousand heads were examined no evidence of atrophic rhinitis was discovered.

Cysticercus Bovis:

In my report for 1956 I referred to the reappearance in this country of *Cysticercus Bovis*, an infection of cattle and the larval stage of the human tapeworm *Taenia Saginata*. I also mentioned that a careful watch for this parasite was being kept by your inspectors and during 1957 no less than twenty-one animals were found to be affected. This shews a considerable increase on the cases found in previous years, viz:—1954 (2), 1955 (5) and 1956 (5).

In view of the apparent increase, which has also been observed in other parts of the country, investigations on a national basis appears desirable.

Foodstuffs Condemned in Tins, Packets, etc.:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>
Apple Sauce	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Olives	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Asparagus	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Oranges	124	$94\frac{3}{4}$
Baby Food	19	5	Orange Juice	19	23
Baked Beans	51	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Peaches	246	429
Beans	7	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Pears	164	220
Beans and Sausages	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Pineapple	403	458
Beans in Tomato Sauce	85	62	Pineapple Juice	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Beetroot	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Plums	136	$172\frac{1}{4}$
Broad Beans	9	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Prunes	19	53
Butter Beans	4	3	Raspberries	6	7
Carrots	8	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Rhubarb	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Caviare	9	2	Strawberries	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Celery	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Garden Beans	1	1
Cereals—			Gherkins	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Creamed Rice	13	14	Golden Syrup	1	2
Groats	27	$19\frac{1}{2}$	Horseradish Sauce	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Macaroni	10	$15\frac{1}{2}$	Hot Chocolate	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rice	9	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Jam—		
Chicken Jelly	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Apricot	14	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Chutney	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Loganberry	2	4
Cream	33	$10\frac{3}{4}$	Pineapple	1	2
Cucumber	3	$23\frac{3}{4}$	Jellies	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Currant Pudding	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	Macedoines	2	3
Fish—			Marmalade	11	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Cod	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Meat—		
Cod Roes	24	$23\frac{1}{2}$	Bacon	9	9
Crab	33	8	Beef	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Crab Paste	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	Braised Hearts	27	27
Fish Cakes	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Brawn	5	$26\frac{3}{4}$
Fish Paste	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	Brisket of Beef	4	15
Haddock	4	56	Chicken	30	$77\frac{3}{4}$
Haddock Roes	17	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Chicken Cutlets	90	17
Halibut Fillet	1	1	Corned Beef	234	752
Herrings	29	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Faggots	68	12
Herring Roes	13	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Ham	27	$276\frac{1}{4}$
Kipper Snacks	13	7	Liver	3	$20\frac{1}{4}$
Pilehards	111	75	Luncheon Meat	418	$336\frac{1}{4}$
Plaice Fillet	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Luncheon Tongue	85	32
Prawns	12	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Minced Beef Loaf	60	$43\frac{1}{2}$
Salmon	17	11	Mixed Meat	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Sardines	8	2	Ox Tongue	21	$94\frac{1}{4}$
Shrimps	4	1	Pork	22	115
Silds	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pork Pies	26	6
Smoked Fillet	3	15	Pork Rolls	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Tuna Fish	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Steak and Kidney	6	$16\frac{1}{2}$
French Beans	6	6	Steak Pie	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit—			Stewed Steak	116	112
Apples	4	$18\frac{1}{2}$	Tongue	36	$69\frac{1}{2}$
Apple Pie	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Turkey Cutlets	26	5
Apple Puree	1	1	Veal (Jellied)	8	38
Apricots	250	$376\frac{1}{2}$	Milk—		
Apricot Pulp	12	96	Condensed	15	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Blackcurrants	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Evaporated	234	229
Cherries	69	$91\frac{1}{4}$	Mixed Vegetables	11	$12\frac{1}{4}$
Damsons	3	3	Nuts and Raisins	120	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit Cocktail	5	$21\frac{1}{4}$	Onions	5	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit Salad	43	45	Patum Pepperem	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
Grapefruit	71	$86\frac{1}{2}$	Peas	265	329
Grapefruit Juice	10	$14\frac{1}{2}$	Picallili	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Grapes	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Pickle	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Greengages	8	10	Pickled Cabbage	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Gooseberries	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Pickled Onions	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Loganberries	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Pickled Walnuts	1	$\frac{3}{4}$

Foodstuffs Condemned in Tins, Packets, etc., contd.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tins or Pkts.</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>
Potato Salad	19	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Puff Pastry	3	3
Red Cabbage	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salad Cream	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sandwich Spread	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages—		
Beef	10	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Frankfurter	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gabelrollcher	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sauerkraut	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soup—		
Chicken	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Pea	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Irish Stew	3	3
Meat	7	4
Mock Turtle	13	12
Mulligatawny	1	1
Mushroom	14	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Onion	1	1
Ox-tail	8	7
Scotch Broth	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato	30	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetable	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spaghetti	11	9
Spinach	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweet Corn	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tomatoes	370	283 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tomato Juice	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tomato Ketchup	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetable Salad	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whitebait	6	3

Total weight: 5,972 lbs.

2 Tons 13 Cwts. 1 Qr. 8 Lbs.

Other Foods Condemned:

	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>
Aislet	3
Black Pudding	22
Butter	1
Cheesc	44
Coffee Cream Biscuits	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs	28
Leber Wurst	8
Meat—	
Bacon	421
Bath Chaps	11
Beef	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lamb	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liver and Bacon Croquettes	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Polonies	5
Pork	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steak and Onion Rolls	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Raisins	35
Sausages—	
Beef	34
Frankfurter	1
Garlic	9
Luncheon	4
Pork	589 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swiss	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sultanas	26
Tee Wurst	10

Total weight: 1,459 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

13 Cwts. 0 Qrs. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fish Condemned

Cod Fillets	119
Golden Cutlets	4
Herrings	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Smoked Haddock Fillets	37

Total weight: 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

1 Cwt. 3 Qrs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs.

Meat Condemned at Retailers' Premises and Processed into Inedible By-products

<i>Description</i>	<i>Wt. in Lbs.</i>
Bacon	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	745 $\frac{1}{4}$
Corned Beef	6
Fish—	
Cod Fillets	28
Cured Fillets	56
Haddock Fillets	14
Skate	28
Sprats	252
Witches	84
Ham	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lamb	625
Mutton	142
Ox-kidney	76
Pork	16
Sweetbreads	150

Total weight: 2,262 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

1 Ton 0 Cwts. 0 Qrs. 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lbs.

Poultry Condemned:

Fowls	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
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Total weight: 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Total Weights of Food Condemned:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat at Bacon Factory	10	12	2	25
Meat at Private Slaughterhouses	11	5	0	3½
Meat at Retail Premises	1	0	0	22¼
Fish		1	3	7½
Poultry				24¾
Foods in Tins, packets, etc.	2	13	1	8
Other Foods		13	0	3¼
Total	26	5	3	10¼

Disposal of Condemned Food:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Destruction	3	8	1	15½
Processing into inedible by-products	22	17	3	22¾
Total	26	5	3	10¼

(D) MILK AND DAIRIES

Registration:

Registered dairies—9. Registered distributors—78.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949:

One hundred and thirty-four licences were granted:—

	<i>Dealers</i>	<i>Supplementary</i>	<i>Pasteurising Plant</i>
Tuberculin Tested	32	8	—
Pasteurised	33	9	1
Sterilised	48	3	—

Examination of Designated Milk:

<i>* Designation</i>	<i>Samples obtained</i>	<i>Failed Meth. Blue Test</i>	<i>Failed Phosphatase Test</i>	<i>Failed Turbidity Test</i>
Tuberculin Tested	137	23	*	*
Pasteurised	64	5	—	*
T.T. Pasteurised	11	—	—	*
T.T. (Past.) Channel Island	19	1	—	—
Sterilised	5	*	*	—
Total	236	29	—	—

* Tests not applicable

Ten of the above samples (5 pasteurised, 2 T.T. Pasteurised and 3 T.T. (Past. C.I.) were not submitted to the methylene blue test as the shade temperature on the day of sampling exceeded 65°F.

Biological Examination of Milk:

Five samples of T.T. milk were submitted for biological examination all of which were reported as negative.

Rinses of six milk bottles were examined and found to be satisfactory.

(E) ICE CREAM

Selective sampling was continued and 114 samples were submitted to the laboratory for examination. The results were as follows:—

Provisional Grade 1	75 or 65.79%	} Satisfactory 79.83%
2	16 or 14.04%	
3	18 or 15.79%	} Unsatisfactory 20.17%
4	5 or 4.38%	

It was observed that a large percentage of the samples graded 3 and 4 were manufactured at a certain premises where it was generally regarded that the methods of production and storage were satisfactory. In order

to ascertain the cause, visits were made to the premises with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory who following a detailed inspection of the plant procured a series of samples and carried out tests thereon. From the results obtained certain advice was given to the proprietor and subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

(F) WATER SAMPLING

Of the 216 samples of water submitted for examination forty-seven were reported as unsatisfactory.

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Number obtained</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>
Direct from City mains	59	10
Mineral Springs	112	17
Other Springs	28	17
Wells	8	2
Miscellaneous (Tank in Stream)	2	1
Swimming Baths—Mineral Springs	4	—
Mains Supply	3	—
	<u>216</u>	<u>47</u>

One house in which the occupants relied upon a land spring for a supply of water was later connected with the City mains. The number of dwelling houses within the City area which are still without a mains water supply is comparatively small but those which are still used for human habitation are kept under observation. From time to time, samples of the water—supplied from springs or wells—are taken for examination and the occupants of the houses are advised that the water should be boiled before being used for drinking or domestic purposes.

**PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE—
MANOR HOSPITAL**

The number of samples submitted to the above Laboratory totalled 626 and again I have pleasure in recording my sincere thanks to Dr. P. Mann (Director) and his staff for his excellent co-operation and ready advice during the year.

Bacteriological Examination:

Milk	236
Milk bottle rinses	6
Ice-cream	114
Water	216—572

Biological Examination:

Milk	5— 5
------	------

Suspected Food Poisoning:

Eggs	1
Tinned Fish (Crab and Tuna)	19
Lunch Tongues	2
Luncheon Meat	2
Dried Milk	1
Skimmed milk powder	1
Cheese popcorn	1
Flaked rice	1
Excreta and urine (in sawdust) of tame mice	1— 29
Portions of flesh and organs from food animals suspected to be diseased or affected by parasites transmissible to human beings	2— 2
Faeces specimens from contacts with cases of para-typhoid fever	18— 18
Total	<u>626</u>

SECTION IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits of enquiry in connection with infectious and other diseases numbered 116, and disinfection was carried out at eighty-six premises, viz:—

Cancer	9
Chicken Pox	1
Dermatitis	1
Impetigo	1
Measles	5
Miscellaneous	7
Polio-myelitis (confirmed and suspected cases)	19
Scarlet Fever	11
Tuberculosis	32
	<hr/>
	86
	<hr/>

Disinfection of bedding, etc., was carried out on twenty occasions by steam, four occasions by Formalin (spray) and on twenty-five occasions by Formalin (vapour). The following is a list of the articles disinfected:—

			<i>Formalin</i>	
		<i>Steam</i>	<i>Spray</i>	<i>Vapour</i>
Blankets	62	12	11	
Clothing	—	3	153	
Mattresses	27	3	3	
Pillows	29	1	6	
Sheets	15	5	2	
Other Articles	13	9	170	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	146	33	537	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

One hundred and ninety-two library books were disinfected.

Destruction of bedding, etc., was carried out on eleven occasions. The following is a list of the articles destroyed:—

Blankets	12
Clothing	3
Mattresses	17
Miscellaneous Articles	74
Pillows	25
	<hr/>
	131
	<hr/>

Eight persons were cleansed and their clothing treated at the Manor Hospital Cleansing Centre.

Disinfection of nine premises was carried out due to the dirty condition of the rooms.

SECTION V.

FACTORIES, SHOPS, OFFICES, ETC.

Factories Act, 1937 (Part 1):

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories without Mechanical Power	234	33	—
Factories with Mechanical Power	493	225	8
Others	20	28	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	747	286	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

		<i>Defects</i>		<i>Referred</i>	
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>To H.M. Insp.</i>	<i>By H.M. Insp.</i>
Want of Cleanliness ....	....	9	6	—	4
Overcrowding ....	....	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ....	....	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ....	....	1	1	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient ....	....	7	4	—	3
(b) Unsuitable ....	....	17	14	—	13
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences ....	....	—	—	—	—
Totals		34	25	—	20

Outworkers:

Thirteen outworkers were notified. The premises in which the work was carried on were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Shops Act, 1950:

Inspections and re-inspections	....	852
Contraventions dealt with—		
Forms and notices	....	20
Hours of Closing	....	5
Inadequate temperature	....	9
Sanitary accommodation	....	2
Washing facilities	....	24
Hours of employment adjusted		1
Cleansing of rooms	....	4

Offices:

Twenty-seven offices were inspected but in no case was any contravention observed.

Bakehouses:

There were twenty-four bakehouses in use (including one basement bakehouse) to which a total of seventy-nine visits were made.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951:

Three premises are registered as required by the Act, to which a total of six visits were made. Ten samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were reported as genuine.

SECTION VI.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The following is a detailed report of the Rodent Control work carried out during the year, excluding the maintenance treatment of sewers (see page 74).

	TYPE OF PREMISES				
	<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of First complaints received:					
Rats	1	44	140	7	192
Mice	5	36	230	5	276
Rats and Mice	—	6	8	—	14
Total	6	86	378	12	482
No. of premises found to be infested:					
On notification by Occupier:					
Rats	—	39	94	6	139
Mice	5	36	230	5	276
Rats and Mice	—	6	8	—	14
Total	5	81	332	11	429
On inspection:					
Rats	2	22	46	16	86
Mice	15	32	225	5	277
Rats and Mice	—	2	2	—	4
Total	17	56	373	21	367
Total Infestations	22	137	605	32	796
No. of properties treated by Corporation:	22	117	577	32	748
No. of properties treated by Occupier:	—	20	28	—	48
No. of first inspections:	131	610	4,266	219	5,226
No. of re-inspections, visits for treatment, etc.	657	1,009	1,363	301	3,330
Total Visits	788	1,619	5,628	520	8,556
No. of Baits laid:					
Prebait: Rusk 59. Oatmeal 18	—	—	—	—	67
Poison baits: Warfarin	—	—	—	—	8,265
Arsenious Oxide	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc Phosphide	—	—	—	—	23
Others (Specify)		Cymag	Gas		15½ lbs.
No. of traps set:	—	—	—	—	28
No. of bodies recovered:					
Rats 132	—	—	—	—	132
Mice 201	—	—	—	—	201
Notices Served:					
Section 4 (1) Informal	—	—	—	—	—
Statutory	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Drain tests carried out:	—	—	—	—	—
No. of "Block" control schemes out:	—	—	—	—	20
No. of serious infestations by M.M.	—	—	—	—	—
No. of major infestations by R.N.	—	1	—	—	1

These figures are included in the number of infested premises above.

Nine Agriculture properties were inspected. These are included in the Business figures above.

The work of rodent control, a statutory function imposed on Local Authorities by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, is perhaps sometimes regarded as a comparatively unimportant duty instead of being accepted and operated as a valuable and useful local government service. Quite apart from the loss of food and other materials destroyed by rodents there is the added danger that they might be the means of transmitting disease. I am very pleased, therefore, that in Bath the Council and in particular the Health Committee has always supported the efforts taken to reduce the rodent population and whilst it is too much to expect that in a City with a river, canal, uncharted sewers and so many basements and cellars, will ever be free of rodents the work carried on over the past fifteen years has accomplished a great deal and has proved to be of inestimable value.

An important development during the year was the extension of the use of Warfarin in the treatment of sewers, the main breeding place and source from which most infestations by rats emanates. Experience during the past few years has shown Warfarin to be far superior to other types of poisons in the control of surface infestations and is now used almost exclusively for that purpose. Due to the conditions obtaining in sewers, however, its use therein presented certain difficulties, principally the deterioration of baits caused by mould. The development of anti-mould material (para nitro phenol) suggested a means of overcoming this problem, and having in mind certain experimental work already carried out by the Ministry's research staff, we sought and obtained their approval to an experimental treatment of our sewer system.

Quite remarkable results were achieved and confirmed by a subsequent further treatment, and the Regional Officers of the Ministry expressed their appreciation of the initiative and work of this Department and in particular that of the Rodent Officer (Mr. R. E. Hanham) in what he considered to be a most valuable contribution to the technique of rodent control.

It is expected that the experiment carried out in Bath will be emulated by other authorities faced with particular problems in this direction.

Summaries of the results obtained in the two sewer treatments carried out during the year, the first treatment over a period of five consecutive weeks in May and June, and the second treatment over a period of four consecutive weeks in October and November, are set out below.

Following the initial baiting, each manhole was subsequently inspected at intervals of one week and rebaited where any portion of the bait had been consumed.

Treatment—May and June, 1957

No. of Manholes treated		....	....230
		<i>No. of "Takes"</i>	<i>No. of "No Takes"</i>
1st re-inspection	....	148	82
2nd "	....	123	107
3rd "	....	7	223
4th "	....	1	229
5th "	....	—	230

Treatment—October and November, 1957

No. of Manholes treated		....	....	241
	<i>No. of "Takes"</i>		<i>No. of "No. Takes"</i>	
1st re-inspection	.... 42			199
2nd „	.... 43			198
3rd „	.... 10			231
4th „	.... —			241

Other Pests:

The number of infestations of pests other than rodents dealt with totalled 297 as enumerated hereunder:—

Ants	....	....	....	10
Beetles	....	....	....	30
Bugs	....	....	....	17
Cockroaches	....	....	....	54
Crickets	....	....	....	11
Fleas	....	....	....	32
Flies	....	....	....	10
Lice	....	....	....	4
Steam Flies	....	....	....	1
Wasps	....	....	....	125
White Maggots	....	....	....	1
Woodworm	....	....	....	1
				297

Pet Animals Act, 1951:

The registration of four premises was renewed and two new Licences were issued. Seventeen visits were made to the premises but no contraventions were observed.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952:

Premises inspected—25. Unsatisfactory appliances found—7 viz:—

Electric fires	—without guards	....	....	5
„	—with unsatisfactory guards	....	....	—
Gas fires	—without guards	....	....	2
„	—with unsatisfactory guards	....	....	—
Oil heaters	—No contraventions	....	....	—

SECTION VII.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The reconstruction of the public conveniences in Alexandra Park was nearing completion at 31.12.57. The construction of other new conveniences was again deferred but it is hoped to proceed with those at Larkhall and Walcot Street during 1958 and Weston (High Street) in 1959.

Water Consumption:

Total quantity used —1957 = 3,002,000 gals.
—1956 = 2,525,000 gals.

Damage, etc.:

Doors, locks, pans, seats, etc., stolen or damaged	294
Water pipes damaged or burst	47
Flushing cisterns repaired	165
Drains choked	15
Miscellaneous repairs	117
	638

Bath, Washes and Cloakrooms—(Terrace Walk):

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
	1957	1956	1957	1956
Baths ..	4,875	3,767	2,999	2,373
Washes	11,205	10,072	7,650	7,075
Cloakrooms	2,076	1,914	1,665	1,530

The 1957 figures shew an all round increase over those of 1956.

NOTICES SERVED

Section I—Housing:

					<i>Total</i>
Housing Acts, 1957—Section	9 (Repairs)	—	—	—	—
	17 (Demolition or Closure)	—	—	—	7
	18 Closure of part of building)	—	—	—	2
	170 (Ownership, etc.)	—	—	—	7
Rent Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	54

Section II—Sanitation:

				<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Public Health Act, 1936—Section	93 (Nuisances, etc.)	79	—	27	—
”	39	—	—	5	—
”	44	10	—	—	—
”	45	9	—	6	—
”	56	—	—	1	—
”	75	1	—	1	—
”	277	3	—	3	—

Section III—Food:

Food and Drugs Act, 1955	....	....	....	22	—
Ice-cream Regulations	....	....	....	—	—
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	....	....	....	1	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—52	....	....	....	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act	....	....	....	—	—

Section IV.—Infectious disease :

Section V.—Factories, Shops and Offices:

Factories Act, 1937	....	....	....	8	—
Shops Act, 1950	....	....	....	1	—

Section VI.—Rodent and Pest Control, etc:

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	....	....	4	—
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	....	....	2	—

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1957

CITY OF BATH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Major G. D. Lock, M.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Chairman: Mrs. Councillor G. Maw

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor T. Jones)

Aldermen L. N. Punter and W. H. Rossiter

Councillors:—S. D. Chappell, J. A. H. N. Coulston, C. E. S. Dodd, E. W. Evans, Major W. E. Evans, W. H. Gallop, M. L. Giles, K. J. Gray, E. G. Haskins, G. E. Mayer, E. Paul, R. H. Purdie, A. L. Ricketts, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

Co-opted Members:

Dr. A. H. Ashcroft, Mrs. A. B. Curtis, Mr. R. O. H. Dann, Miss G. M. Godley, The Very Rev. Canon C. D. Hookway, Mr. A. G. C. King, Prebendary T. P. Nicholls, Miss E. R. Nunn, The Rev. J. M. Richardson, Mr. A. B. Sackett.

Special Services Sub-Committee:

Chairman: Councillor S. D. Chappell

Councillors:—E. G. Haskins, G. E. Mayer, Lt. Col. A. J. K. Todd, Mrs. A. B. Curtis, Miss G. M. Godley, Mr. A. G. C. King.

Advisory—Non-Members of the Education Committee:

Miss E. B. Hall, Mrs. E. M. Ridley, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE, 1957

MEDICAL

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health:

*B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*N. Newman, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

*Irene M. Leach, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (to 31.7.57).

*Helen M. H. Mack, M.B., Ch.B.

*Ethel M. Wallis, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (from 12.8.57).

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Child Guidance :

A. Guirdham, M.A., D.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.
K. Reeves, M.D. (Vienna).
Miss M. Phillips, Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time).

Speech :

Miss G. A. Jansson, L.C.S.T.

Dental :

G. G. Davis, L.D.S. (Principal School Dental Officer).
Miss F. L. Franks, L.D.S. (School Dental Officer).

School Nurses (Full Time) :

Mrs. D. Hales, S.R.N.
Mrs. E. M. Milsom, S.R.N.
Miss M. J. Rafferty, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Part-time—all Health Visitors.

Dental Attendants :

Miss E. Edmonds; Mrs. I. K. Allen (to 12.1.57); Mrs. L. D. A. Swaffield (from 7.1.57).

Clerical Staff :

Mr. D. C. Clark.
Miss L. Huggins (Senior Assistant Clerk).
Mrs. G. V. Nuttall.
Mrs. M. J. Tanner.
Miss M. B. Wilmington.

*Whole-time Medical Officers of the City Council, but part-time only for the Education Committee.

BATH LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1957

SCHOOL POPULATION, December, 1957	....	....	11,904
Secondary Grammar	....	....	1,224
Secondary Technical	....	....	507
Secondary Modern and Art	....	....	2,999
St. John's R.C. (un-reorganised)	....	....	432
Primary Junior	....	....	2,740
Primary Infants	....	....	1,668
Primary Junior and Infants	....	....	2,217
Day Special	....	....	117
TOTAL			11,904

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN BATH **DECEMBER, 1957**

	<i>Number on Roll</i>				<i>Canteen</i>	<i>Medical</i>
	<i>Infants</i>		<i>Junior</i>		<i>C—Central</i>	<i>Room</i>
	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>O—Own</i> <i>G—Group</i>	<i>—M</i>
Primary (Infants only)						
Christ Church (Miss K. D. Williams)	39	34	—	—	C	—
East Twerton (Miss E. L. W. Hunt)	101	79	—	—	G	—
Fosseway (Miss M. Skidmore)	85	108	—	—	O	M
Lyncombe (Miss P. M. Hine)	53	60	—	—	C	—
Moorlands (Miss E. Wilkinson)	102	96	—	—	O	M
Parkside (Miss G. I. Peacock)	107	92	—	—	O	M
Southdown (Mrs. G. E. Jackson)	140	131	—	—	O	—
St. Saviour's (Miss W. M. Carey)	53	66	—	—	O	—
Walcot (Miss G. M. Godley)	54	65	—	—	C	—
Wansdyke (Miss D. E. Dunster)	41	33	—	—	O	M
Weston St. John's Inf. (Miss M. E. Sparks)	57	72	—	—	G	—
Primary (Junior Only)						
Fosseway (Mr. E. G. Jerrome, B.Sc. Econ.)	—	—	207	224	O	M
Harley St. Girls (Miss G. M. Meek)	—	—	213	—	C	—
Moorlands (Mr. V. Smith)	—	—	128	161	O	M
Newbridge (Miss D. Alderwick)	—	—	173	189	O	M
St. Marks (Mr. R. A. S. Fenton)	—	—	116	173	C	—
St. Saviours (Mr. H. Allen)	—	—	113	178	O	—
South Twerton (Mr. R. J. Marks)	—	—	234	306	O	M
Southdown (Mr. R. F. Sanders)	—	—	165	196	O	M
Primary (Infants and Juniors)						
Bathwick (Mr. F. W. Weeks)	25	38	77	96	O & C	—
St. Luke's (Mr. H. W. G. Smart)	90	87	144	145	O	M
St. Mary's (Miss K. L. Davis)	41	52	64	69	C	—
St. Stephen's (Mr. R. R. Broackes)	19	37	62	91	C	M
Twerton C. of E. (Miss M. E. Slade)	82	70	152	162	O	M
Widcombe (Mr. F. J. Baxter)	43	40	101	125	G	—
Weston C. of E. (Mr. D. Pike)	42	63	106	94	O	M
Un-reorganised						
St. John's R.C. (Mr. J. H. Gilchrist, B.A.)	41	43	95	97	G	M
Un-reorganised						
			<i>Senior</i>			
			<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>		
St. John's R.C. Senior Department (continued)			76	78	G	M
Secondary Modern						
Oldfield Boys' (Mr. F. Castle)	—	—	—	444	O	—
Oldfield Girls' (Miss F. M. Blanchard)	—	—	586	—	O	—
Walcot (Mr. A. Thomas)	—	—	267	262	C	M
West Hill Boys' (Mr. R. O. Dann)	—	—	—	692	O	M
West Twerton Girls' (Miss M. A. Wray, B.A.)	—	—	614	—	O	M
Secondary Grammar						
City of Bath Boys' (Mr. L. Scott, M.A.)	—	—	—	560	O	M
City of Bath Girls' (Miss W. M. Cook, B.Sc.)	—	—	664	—	O	M
Other Secondary						
Art Secondary (Mr. T. R. Hall, B.A.)	—	—	66	68	G	—
Technical Secondary (Mr. T. J. Nicholas, M.A., B.Sc.)	—	—	—	507	C	—
Day Special School for Educationally Sub-Normal Children						
			<i>Junior & Senior</i>			
			<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>		
"Penn Hill" (Mrs. J. Hughes)	—	—	42	75	O	M

MEDICAL INSPECTION

During 1957 the following examinations were made in schools:

(a) **Routine—**

Entrants	....	....	....	....	989
Second age group	....	....	....	....	1,153
Third age group	....	....	....	....	958
				TOTAL	<u>3,100</u>
Other periodic inspections	....	....	....	....	<u>516</u>
				GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>3,616</u></u>

Thirty per cent of children on the school registers underwent routine medical examinations. The second age group showed an increase, representing the higher post war birth rate.

Where adequate facilities exist, the termly visit by Medical Officers to schools continues to the satisfaction of all concerned, and is now accepted as a permanent institution.

(b) **Other Inspections—**

Specials	....	....	....	....	582
Re-inspections	....	....	....	....	1,014
				Total	<u><u>1,596</u></u>

Thus a total of 5,212 examinations were made in schools, Doctors' Clinics held on school premises and at the School Health Department, again an increase of 315 cases.

Among the Special Inspections are included examinations for certain purposes, as follows:—

Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	14
Certification of Fitness for part-time employment	....	....	....	....	235
Home Office "Boarding Out" exams.	....	....	....	....	66
Certification as "Handicapped" Pupils	....	....	....	....	83
Prior to admission or return to Residential Schools	....	....	....	....	34

As requested in Ministry of Education Administrative Memorandum No. 342 of 31.10.49, the following are the addresses of the principal school clinics. Particulars relating to the clinic sessions held are to be found on page 28 of the main report.

Blue Coat House, Sawclose, Bath.

Moorlands Infants' School, Moorfield Road, Bath.

Fosseway Infants' School, Frome Road, Bath.

St. Luke's School, Frome Road, Bath.

City of Bath Boys' School, Beechen Cliff, Bath.

Southdown Junior School, Mount Road, Bath.

Westhill S.M. Boys' School, Rush Hill, Bath.

West Twerton S.M. Girls' School, Lymore Avenue, Bath.

FINDINGS AND TREATMENT RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Total (including all other age groups)		Specials	
		Entrants		Leavers		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation				
4	Skin	1	9	2	6	11	21	6	1
5	Eyes (a) Vision	14	45	28	3	101	74	21	—
	(b) Squint	4	1	—	—	4	2	1	—
	(c) Other	—	1	1	1	3	5	1	1
6	Ears (a) Hearing	1	7	—	—	1	7	4	1
	(b) Otitis Media	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	—
	(c) Other	1	2	2	1	4	5	3	—
7	Nose or Throat	6	48	2	2	12	74	10	3
8	Speech	6	19	—	—	11	21	15	3
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	11	—	1	—	16	—	—
10	Heart	1	11	—	2	2	20	1	—
11	Lungs	—	13	—	—	1	25	2	2
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	1	3	—	—	2	6	1	—
	(b) Other	—	2	—	7	2	30	1	—
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	—	16	10	38	23	112	7	13
	(b) Feet	3	14	5	3	15	38	2	1
	(c) Other	4	26	6	11	17	52	21	5
14	Nervous system—								
	(a) Epilepsy	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
	(b) Other	—	7	—	—	1	19	—	—
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	1	2	—	2	1	14	5	2
	(b) Stability	—	12	1	4	6	25	14	1
16	Abdomen	—	3	—	1	—	9	1	1
	Other	1	32	2	29	3	112	11	17

NUTRITION

Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the Year In the Age Groups

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1) Entrants	(2) 989	(3) 987	(4) 99.7	(5) 2	(6) 0.2
Second Age Group	1,153	1,150	99.7	3	0.2
Third Age Group	958	956	99.7	2	0.2
Other Periodic Inspections	516	512	99.2	4	0.7
TOTAL	3,616	3,605	99.6	11	0.3

This table shows the altered classifications on the more standardised basis, as being either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Generally it can be said that the nutrition of school children is very good.

Cleanliness

The School Nurses have continued to carry out regular cleanliness inspections and during 1957 made 341 visits to schools carrying out 24,072 examinations. Fifty-four children were found to be verminous at these inspections but twenty-four old and new cases had been cleared up by the end of the year. Cleansing material is always supplied but if the parents are unable to use it satisfactorily the School Nurses do the necessary cleansing. During 1957 no Cleansing Notices under Section 54 of the Education Act 1944, were issued nor was it necessary to send Cleansing Orders. Seventy-eight visits were made to homes in respect of cleanliness.

There has been an increase from 0.1% to 0.2% of children requiring attention for uncleanliness. One cannot attach any significance to this alteration, as the increase is due more to the numbers in particular families rather than the incidence in family units.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

The arrangements for doctor's clinics at Bluecoat Central Clinic and at certain schools, and the treatment of minor ailments by School Nurses on their routine visits to schools continue as before.

Minor Ailments

					<i>Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year</i>
(a) Skin—Ringworm—Scalp ....	....	....	....	....	—
Ringworm—Body ....	....	....	....	....	—
Scabies ....	....	....	....	....	1
Impetigo ....	....	....	....	....	30
Other Skin Diseases ....	....	....	....	....	619
Eye Disease ....	....	....	....	....	38
(External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint and cases admitted to hospital)					
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects ....	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous ....	....	....	....	....	812
(e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains)					
TOTAL					1,501
<hr/>					
(b) Total number of cases attending Authority's					
Central Clinic: Doctor's Sessions ....	....	....	....	....	778
Nurses' Sessions ....	....	....	....	....	679
Number of individual cases treated at schools by					
School Nurses ....	....	....	....	....	4,600
Number of follow-up treatments ....	....	....	....	....	2,797

VISUAL DEFECTS

Total number of Eye Clinics held at Bath Eye	
Infirmary	140
Total attendances	1,595
Total number attending with refractive error and squint	1,177
New cases	209
Prescribed spectacles	449
Number of other eye conditions treated at Eye Infirmary and Minor Ailment Clinics	129

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

Total number of Consultant Clinics	....	....	....	18
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	149

Nose and Throat Defects: 105

Operations:

Tonsils and adenoids	....	....	....	22
Other conditions	....	....	....	1

Ear Defects:

Total cases referred	....	....	....	34
Total received treatment	....	....	....	17
(Treated in Minor Ailment Clinics)	....	....	....	1

Audiometry:

An audiometer for fine testing of hearing of school children was obtained in 1955. Twenty-nine children with suspected hearing defect were tested. It is designed to screen all children suspected of being educationally subnormal or retarded, all children with speech defects, and eventually all children on entry into school.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY TREATMENT

It was found necessary to refer one child only for treatment during the year.

SCHOOL NURSES AND FOLLOW-UP

Three full-time School Nurses and nine Health Visitors giving part of their time to School Health work, are engaged in attending at School Medical Inspection, at the Minor Ailment Clinics, in cleanliness inspections and in following up cases in the homes. A total of 1,477 visits to schools and 1,181 follow-up visits to schoolchildren's homes in connection with cleanliness and other matters were made.

ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

During 1957 the following work was carried out:—

Surgeon's Sessions	....	....	....	29
After-Care Sessions (4 per week)	....	....	....	136
No. of new cases (excluding infants)	....	....	....	132
No. of old cases (continuing)	....	....	....	262
Total attendances	....	....	....	979
Cases treated by Physiotherapist	....	....	....	110
Attendances for Physiotherapy	....	....	....	790
Admitted to the Orthopædic Hospital:				
Poliomyelitis (rehabilitation)	Acute		....	2
	Chronic		....	3
Suspected Tuberculosis	....	....	....	—
Cerebral Palsy	....	....	....	1
Congenital deformities	....	....	....	5
Others	....	....	....	11
Fractures and Injuries, except burns	....	....	....	11
Spinal Conditions Exclusive Cong. Defs. and T.B.	....	....	....	3
Hip Conditions	....	....	....	3
Foot deformities (excluding Talipes)	....	....	....	11
Osteomyelitis	....	....	....	3
TOTAL				53

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Attendances at the Child Guidance Clinic continue on the increase, resulting in an accumulation of new cases awaiting appointments. I still hope that in the not too distant future I may be in a position to

report the appointment of additional members to the Child Guidance team. The necessity for an efficient service for children is becoming more and more universally recognised in the establishment of a satisfactory state of mental health in the community.

In 1957 there were eighty-nine sessions held at the Child Guidance Clinic at which sixty-two new cases and fifty-three continuing cases made 350 attendances. This shows a continued increase on previous years.

Report from Miss M. Phillips, Psychiatric Social Worker:

New cases referred during 1957 32 for play therapy.

Still attending December, 1957 19.

Residential School for maladjusted 1.

(One other child still away. Both home during school holidays and contact maintained with parents.)

Closed 17.

2 Diagnostic interview only.

1 Referred to another clinic.

2 Closed "not improved".

4 Closed with "some improvement".

8 Closed "much improved".

Other cases referred to Psychiatric Social Worker 41.

10 By the Psychiatrist (for home or school visit).

16 By the Assistant School Medical Officers.

(5 referred to Child Guidance Clinic.)

(11 parents helped without children attending clinic.)

2 By Health Visitors.

(6 of the last 2 groups were pre-school children.)

13 By Pædiatrician.

(3 referred to Child Guidance Clinic. 1 Parent referred to Psychiatric out-patient Department.

9 interviewed by Psychiatric Social Worker at Pædiatric out-patient Clinic.)

Psychiatric Social Worker has continued to attend one session of the Pædiatric Clinic at the Royal United Hospital each week and this continues to prove a very useful field for preventative work.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The ascertainment and provision of special educational treatment continue to play a prominent part in the school health organisation. Every effort is made by the School Medical Officers to keep a very close contact with the handicapped child and his home, and with the school in the case of children receiving their education in the Authority's Special or Maintained schools.

Every handicapped child attending a Residential Special School is seen by a School Medical Officer during each holiday period prior to the child's return to school. This enables the Medical Officer to observe the child's progress, at the same time ensuring his fitness to return to school.

Special classes in the ordinary schools for educationally subnormal pupils, for whom this special educational treatment is recommended, have not materialised. It is encouraging to note, however, that there is

a likelihood that this provision may be instituted in some Junior Schools with the move of the post-war “bulge” of children to the Secondary Schools and the consequent release of staff and accommodation. Meanwhile one peripatetic teacher is making an admirable effort to help this category of children, in addition to those average children who for some emotional reason are academically retarded and are without the aid of an educational psychologist.

(a) The following Handicapped Pupils have been newly placed in Special Day or Residential Schools during the year by Bath Local Education Authority:

Delicate	....	....	....	....	2
Physically Handicapped	....	....	....	....	2
Educationally Sub-normal	....	....	....	....	22
Maladjusted	....	....	....	....	3
TOTAL					29

(b) Among new Handicapped Pupils ascertained the following were recommended for education in special schools:

Deaf	....	....	....	....	1
Delicate	....	....	....	....	3
Educationally Sub-normal	....	....	....	....	13
Maladjusted	....	....	....	....	1
TOTAL					18

(c) The following table shows the overall numbers and disposition of Handicapped Pupils as on 31st January, 1958.

Category	In Spec. Schools or Hostels		Indep'ndent Schools (under L.E.A. arrangements)	In Hosp-ital	Having Home Tuition	At Home	Attending Ordinary Schools	Total
	Day	Resid.						
Blind	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Partially Sighted	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Deaf	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Partially Deaf	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Delicate	—	2	—	—	2	—	5	9
Physically Handi-capped	—	4	3	—	7	1	22	37
Educationally Sub-normal	96	6	—	—	—	—	22	124
Maladjusted	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	6
Epileptic	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	97	26	3	—	10	1	54	191

The year has shown an overall decrease in the number of Handicapped Pupils—191 children being classified out of a total school population of 11,904.

The expense borne by the Local Education Authority during the financial year ending 31st March, 1957, was £7,374 of which £851 was paid for education in hospitals. £583 was expended on the provision of home tuition.

Blind and Partially Sighted:

One child continues at the Royal School of Industry for the Blind, Bristol. Two Partially Sighted children are at Exhall Grange, Warwick, and one at the Royal West of England School, Exeter.

Deaf and Partially Hearing:

The Authority maintains four Deaf children at the Royal West of England School for the Deaf, Exeter, and one at a Residential School has transferred to another Authority. There are two Partially Deaf Children at the Residential School at Exeter, and one other is having specialised speech training at home.

Delicate:

During the year only two Delicate children were admitted to Residential Schools, one to Lorton Hall, Cumberland, and the other to St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. Two children were in receipt of home tuition.

Physically Handicapped:

Four Physically Handicapped Pupils were in Residential Schools, two continuing from the previous year, one being admitted to St. George's Hostel, Kersal, Manchester, and one to Coney Hill, Margate. As reported previously the three children at the local independent school continue to make satisfactory progress. Ten children were provided with home tuition during the year, seven of them continuing into 1958.

Educationally Sub-Normal:

There were ninety-six Educationally Sub-Normal Bath children at Penn Hill Day Special School at the end of the year. Three previously reported continue at St. Francis Residential School, Birmingham, and three further admitted to residential schools—Croydon Hall, Nr. Watchet, Allerton Priory R.C. School, Liverpool, and Pitt House School, Chudleigh Knighton, Devon. The number of Educationally Sub-Normal children in the ordinary schools continues to show a decrease, contributed to a large extent by the increased co-operation on the part of parents in the admission of their children to the Day Special School.

Maladjusted:

One boy and two girls were admitted to residential establishments, Chaigley School, Nr. Warrington, Halcon House, Taunton, and Penwithen Hostel, Dorchester, respectively. A vacancy has not been found for the one Maladjusted child attending the Day Special School.

Epileptic:

Two Epileptic children are attending ordinary schools where they are fitting in well into the normal curriculum.

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sessions 68			
Attendances 653			
No. of children seen 70	70	17	87
Discharged 10			
Ceased attendance 4			

Defects:

Stammer 21	3	24
Delayed Language Development 6	1	7
Defective Articulation:		
(a) Lisp 7	3	10
(b) Cleft Palate Speech 3	1	4
(c) Other Organic Condition 2	2	4
(d) Various Non-organic 31	7	38
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 17
	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 87

The large number of Defective Articulation cases in (d), is very mixed with regard to etiology, symptoms and prognosis.

Attendances were slightly down on previous years, due largely to illness in the spring and autumn terms.

The acquisition of a Tape Recorder has been of great value. It acts as an incentive to efforts at improvement. It has been noted that on the whole the speech of stammerers of secondary school age tends to show more improvement than that of the younger children—due probably to various factors. An exception was one boy whose very disabling type of stammer indicated more deep seated emotional conflict. He was referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, where he is still receiving treatment.

In addition the Speech Therapist has dealt with two cases on behalf of the Welfare Committee and with occasional adult cases referred by the Hospital Management Committee. These are by special arrangement.

SCHOOL WELFARE

The Chief School Welfare Officer has submitted the following details:

Employment of Children:

The number of children registered for employment during the year was as follows:—

Delivery of newspapers 192	
Other employment 116	
	<hr/> 308

Of the above number thirty-three were girls, three of whom assisted in the delivery of newspapers. A constant check is being kept by the School Welfare Department to ensure that the employment byelaws are observed.

Absentees:

The yearly percentage attendance was 90.6, this being higher than in the previous year. This percentage would have been higher but for an Asian Flu epidemic which considerably reduced attendances during the month of October.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable infectious illness remained at a low level during the year, and in no case was it necessary to close schools.

Scarlet Fever:

Fourteen cases were notified in children of all ages. They were mostly of a mild type, and almost all were nursed at home. Seven cases occurred in children of school age.

Diphtheria:

For the fourth successive year there were no cases of this disease.

Arrangements for immunisation against Diphtheria as given in previous Reports continued throughout the year, with the greatest co-operation from Head Teachers. During 1957, fifty-three children between five and fifteen years received primary immunising doses of either A.P.T. or T.A.F., as necessary, and 864 under five years. In addition, 483 children received reinforcing injections. It is estimated that of the child population under fifteen, 75.7 per cent have been immunised at some time during their lives, but of this percentage only about forty-five per cent received protection by initial or reinforcing doses within the past five years.

It is reasonably certain that the practice of systematic immunisation of children under fifteen years of age is responsible for the effective control of this disease, and to be sure that an epidemic will not occur again, at least seventy-five per cent of the child population under fifteen should be protected.

Tuberculosis—Mass Radiography:

Arrangements were made with the Mass Radiography Unit to carry out surveys on two occasions at the various secondary schools and training colleges during 1957. A total of 1,389 children and staff were X-rayed of whom four were found to have inactive tuberculosis, and a further two had conditions which were not tuberculous. No active cases were discovered.

The teaching and catering staff of the Local Authority's Schools are encouraged to attend for X-ray when the Unit is in Bath. All new appointments are examined by X-ray to exclude tuberculosis and are requested to sign a declaration submitting to annual examination.

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to schoolchildren who are contacts of known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. This work is carried out by the Chest Physician. It is hoped to extend B.C.G. vaccination to school leavers in the near future.

Measles and Whooping Cough:

Measles did not reach epidemic proportion during the year, but cases notified rose from 106 in 1956 to 398. Of this number 212 occurred in children of school age.

The number of cases of whooping cough notified was 178 as compared with fifty-seven last year. Eighty-seven of these cases involved children of school age.

Apart, however, from immediate complications a large number of children who contact these diseases are rendered delicate for many years of their childhood as a result of an attack during infancy. Protection against whooping cough by means of a Suspended Vaccine and the combined Diphtheria-Whooping Cough Vaccine is offered to all children who were not immunised in infancy or who need a "boosting" dose. It is anticipated that this will alleviate these complications and subsequent general ill-health.

Dysentery:

There was a welcome respite from this mild but unpleasant illness during 1957, and only four cases were notified compared with 358 last year. Two cases occurred in children of school age, but there was no spread of infection.

Every effort is made through home visits, by letter and instruction through the schools to impress the need for personal cleanliness in checking the spread of this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis:

There was no major outbreak of this disease. During 1957, eleven cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified, three of them schoolchildren. One adult died from the disease.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, and 539 children received two injections. Supplies of vaccine restricted the extension of the vaccination programme.

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

Pasteurised milk is available to all school children and pupils up to the age of eighteen who are attending a full-time course at a Further Education Establishment; it is also available to handicapped children receiving home tuition. On a day in September when a return was submitted by all Head Teachers, a total of 8,665 one-third pints were issued to pupils in attendance at schools maintained by the Local Education Authority; this represents eighty-four per cent of total number of pupils present on that day. In addition to this 2,445 one-third pints were issued to pupils in attendance at independent schools.

School meals are supplied in every school, twenty having a self-contained kitchen-dining room, the remainder being supplied from two central kitchens. The total number of dinners served during the year was 1,202,535 for an average of 191 feeding days, which was 40,868 meals less than the previous year's total of 1,243,403 for an average of 190 feeding days. The increased charge for school dinners (from 10d. to 1s.) and the flu epidemic during the Autumn are largely responsible for the drop in the number of meals served last year.

The average daily number of dinners served in maintained schools during the year was 6,296 (last year 6,544). The total daily average of dinners produced, including dinners supplied to non-maintained schools, was 6,792 (last year 7,015).

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER 1957

This year we have continued at a strength of two whole-time dental officers. A general dental practitioner has continued to do one session per week and the two specialist anæsthetists have averaged approximately one session per week between them.

The general state of the children's teeth does not improve and if a tremendous amount of conservation was not being done, large numbers of permanent teeth would be unsavable before the children had even left the primary schools.

Another disquieting feature is the number of appointments that are failed without good reason. The patients are asked to let the department know in good time if an appointment cannot be kept. Another child can then be given that appointment and no time be wasted. This however, they rarely take the trouble to do. Consequently the time of the dental surgeon and in the case of an anæsthetic session, that of the anæsthetist also is wasted.

Dental Inspections:

These show a welcome increase this year and for the first time I personally have managed to inspect all my own schools in a year.

Conservation:

The same policy of limited conservation of temporary dentition and selective conservation of the permanent dentition has been employed. A pleasing sign however, is the decline in the number of permanent teeth extracted, this showing that the policy is paying dividends.

Orthodontics:

The simple cases treated by removable appliances are undertaken by the dental officers. The more complicated cases are referred to the orthodontists in Bristol with whom we work in close co-operation.

Hospital Facilities:

There are no full time dental staff employed at the hospital and they rely on a weekly visit from two dental practitioners. This makes it very difficult on occasions to get an emergency treated promptly.

The following figures relate to Dental Inspection and treatment for the year.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—				
(a) At Periodic inspections	....	....	....	7,172
(b) As Specials	....	....	....	878
			TOTAL (1)	8,050
2. Number found to require treatment	..	....	....	6,258
3. Number offered treatment	....	....	....	5,015
4. Number actually treated	....	..	....	1,884
5. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11 (h)				6,292
6. Half days devoted to:—				
Periodic (School) inspection	..	....	..	56
Treatment	..	....	..	901
			TOTAL (6)	957

7. Fillings:—					
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	1,975
Temporary Teeth	..	....	....	....	126
				TOTAL (7)	2,101
8. Number of teeth filled:—					
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	1,972
Temporary Teeth	...	....	....	....	126
				TOTAL (8)	2,098
9. Extractions:—					
Permanent Teeth	..	....	...	....	403
Temporary Teeth	..	....	....	....	889
				TOTAL (9)	1,292
10. Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction					901
11. Orthodontics:—					
(a) Cases commenced during the year	..	....			97
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	....				88
(c) Cases completed during the year	....	....			28
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	....				29
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	....				136
(f) Removable appliances fitted	....	....			154
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	....	....			—
(h) Total attendances	....	....	....		1,028
12. Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	....				25
13. Other operations:—					
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	780
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	185
				TOTAL (13)	965

